

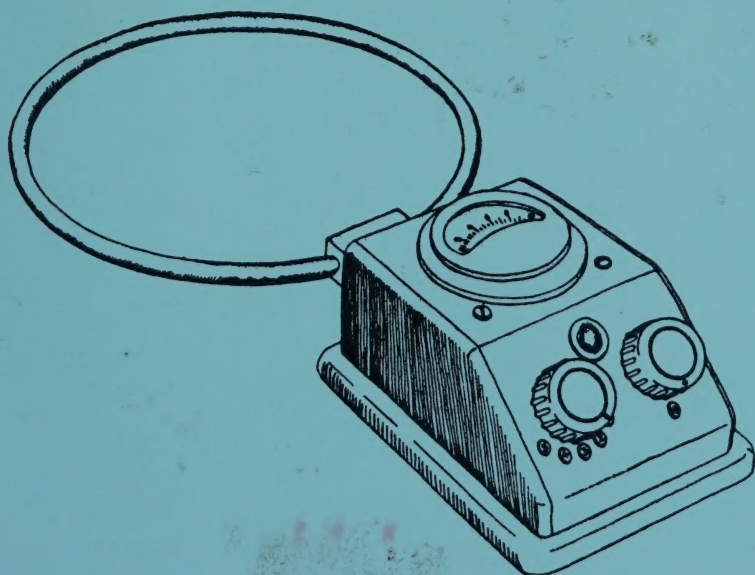
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HOW TO DOWSE

EXPERIMENTAL & PRACTICAL
RADIESTHESIA

by Marguerite Maury



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How to Dowse

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Experimental and Practical Radiesthesia

By

MARGUERITE MAURY

WITH A FOREWORD

BY THE PRESIDENT OF

THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

LONDON

1953

*Je remercie infiniment le Colonel A. H. BELL,
le traducteur, President of the British Society of
Dowers, pour sa grande comprehension et sa
patience, sans lesquelles jamais cet ouvrage
aurait vu le jour. Je lui en exprime toute ma
gratitude.*

MARGUERITE MAURY

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ERRATA

Page 132, line 14. For 'founder' read 'first President'

Page 132, fourth line from foot, and in Index.
For 'Dr. E. J. Jensen' read 'Dr. E. T. Jensen'

The 'Compensator' first mentioned on Page 123
is now obtainable from

Electro-Medical Hire Ltd.

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Foreword

THE authoress of this little book, Madame Marguerite Maury, is a lady of much experience in the teaching of Radiesthesia and in the practice of the art, particularly in its medical application.

For many years she was a fully trained nurse and later took up massage in which she obtained conspicuously successful results.

Some years ago, she happened to make the acquaintance of M. Louis Turenne, an engineer and a radiesthetist of great repute. Following a remarkable diagnosis of a case of eczema made by him, and its subsequent cure through homœopathy, Madame was persuaded by M. Turenne to take up the study of Radiesthesia, for he realised that she had a special aptitude in this direction. She developed her powers to the full and tells me that during the course of fifteen years she has carried out more than 70,000 diagnoses and made numerous locations for water and minerals.

With the help of some collaborators she founded the Collège Radiesthésique Français and drew up a course of instruction by correspondence which has been followed by more than 900 pupils. This series of lessons, to which a section on Medical Radiesthesia has been added, forms the substance of this book.

Readers will see that Mme. Maury who, previous to becoming a nurse, had studied physics in Vienna, is a firm believer in the purely physical origin of the radi-

esthetic phenomena, and some may think that her claims in this respect cannot always be justified. For instance, it is difficult to see how location on maps and diagrams, which is now a well-established fact, can be attributed to anything but some obscure stimulus from the subconscious mind.

Mme. Maury very rightly stresses the individual nature of the radiesthetic art, and anyone who has studied the subject from an objective point of view for many years will fully bear her out.

However that may be, it is always an advantage for a novice to start on a definite system, though he may find later that he has to depart from it and develop a method better suited to his own personality.

A book such as this which deals with Radiesthesia in its widest application and does not advocate unnecessary refinements in instruments and technique, should be of great value as an introduction to a science which is still in a state of evolution.

A. H. B.

PART I

A Course of Radiesthesia

INTRODUCTION

WE are about to introduce you to a world where the sense of touch, extended in some strange manner, is supreme over all other senses.

First we must define the word, Radiesthesia. Translated literally from the Greek, it means 'sensitiveness to radiation'. What is this sensitiveness? It is a form of sensitivity which responds to external influences and reveals them by movements of a pendulum, rod, or other instrument held in the operator's hand. Unfortunately we cannot tell you the nature of the biological mechanism which controls these movements, but we can tell you the conditions under which they take place, the various forms they take, and how they can be interpreted.

We do not intend to instruct you in the mental form of Radiesthesia; what interests us at present is the physical or, as one may say, the material form, and the possibility of putting it to real use, of reducing it to a system, and of proving by results that Radiesthesia is not the fruit of a fertile imagination but a reality, though we may not at present be in a position to give a complete explanation of its mechanism.

The difficulty is that it is almost impossible to lay down rules of a general nature, as the interpretation of the movements of the instrument used depends on

the individual properties of the person concerned. Whenever a radiesthetist discovers something, he is apt at once to fly into print and state dogmatically, that 'Detection is a phenomenon of the following nature . . .' But this statement is only true as far as he himself is concerned.

The essential characteristics of Radiesthesia are its variability, its uncertainty, and its individual quality; our course of instruction will deal with all these phenomena on this understanding.

It is an essential condition for good detection that a radiesthetic search should be undertaken in an entirely detached manner. Your attitude towards it should in no way differ from that of one who is making an inquiry on some everyday matter. In this case, however, your sense of touch will take the place of your senses of sight and hearing; you are simply trying to find out something, and should not allow your thoughts to interfere. The more detached your attitude, the clearer and more unbiased will be your powers of observation and the greater the accuracy of your results.

We hope that none of our readers will fall into the usual mistake of exaggerating the mysterious. In our experience Radiesthesia usually gives rise to two different attitudes, either an excessive credulity or an unreasoning and violent scepticism out of all proportion to the nature of the subject. Let us approach the problem in a calm and well-balanced though critical spirit, denying nothing in advance, but preserving an attitude of practical common sense.

LESSON I

Pendulums and Rods

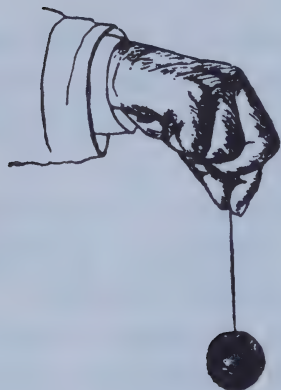
WHEN we hold a pendulum over certain objects correctly—that is to say, between the thumb and first finger of the right hand by a thread of suitable length ($2\frac{1}{2}$ –4 inches)—it will start moving.

A pendulum can be made of wood (box for choice), metal, glass, or of some 'neutral' substance, of which bakelite and plastic are particularly suitable. It should be round or symmetrical in shape. Metal pendulums should only be used for particular objects, as they respond more readily to certain definite influences. For instance, an iron pendulum is particularly sensitive to magnetic fields, whilst one of copper is susceptible to even minute electric changes. Several special pendulums have been devised, such as Turenne's, which is fitted with magnetised needles; that of Abbé Mermet made of ebonite and hollow inside to hold a 'sample' (see p. 51). Two other pendulums made of colophane or of paraffin are not on the market and have to be home-made by casting in a mould. They are extremely sensitive, but very fragile.

The suspension of a pendulum should be made with a thread of silk, cotton, hemp, gut, or, better still, nylon, as it has no initial torsion.

Our task is to learn how to use the pendulum, and to analyse and interpret its movements.

The accompanying figure will show you how to hold it when making a search. Just as a violin and its bow cannot be held just anyhow, so a pendulum must be held in a certain way. Even when wrongly held, a pendulum performs certain movements, sometimes very violent ones, but without a good technique



you will never be able to claim that your result must be correct. You should mistrust the pendulist who tells you his pendulum works all right, no matter how he holds it, and that he has located such and such an emission. His assurance will vanish all too often when (for reasons of various kinds which will be related in the course of these lessons) the object sought is not

to be found at the place indicated. Our aim is to teach you to handle the pendulum in such a manner that, when you detect an emission, the appropriate body responsible for it will actually be found. It is not therefore through pedantry that we want you to adopt a method such as we will describe, but because a good start in any form of study ensures a good ending. Let us, then, at the outset try to analyse the pendulum's movement.

In principle, a pendulum hanging on a string from a support of, say, wood or metal, is inert. It is subject to two forces which, in accordance with the well-known laws of physics, keep it in a straight line. If now a human being should take the string in his hand, replacing the material by a living support—the hands and fingers of the operator—the weight will infringe all the laws of physics and start to move. The move-

ment may take two forms, either oscillation or gyration. It therefore appears that the force of gravity is temporarily suspended. When the process of detection is prolonged, the pendulum stops at a certain instant, and radiesthetists call this phenomenon 'saturation', but we rather believe that the stopping of the pendulum marks the extreme limit of the ability of the human organism to withdraw the weight from the laws of gravitation.

It is always the visible rupture of this equilibrium between the two forces which influences the pendulum. Its round shape induces the gyratory movement in one direction or the other—but this is another problem which we will study in our second lesson. For the moment we merely want you to realise that the pendulum when correctly held in front of a certain object really starts to move.

When you hold your pendulum in front of two bodies of different masses, or of different volumes, for example one of 2 oz. and the other of 8 oz., whatever the material may be, your pendulum will be more strongly affected by the larger mass.

It should be noted that a pendulum in the hand of even an only slightly sensitive operator, will always move, for various reasons which we will not go into now. For the moment we will confine ourselves to the movement itself, bearing in mind that the mass and the volume of the body examined have an influence on the amplitude, and consequently on the violence, of the movement.

What we require is a moderate and steady movement. Since you are using your body as an instrument of detection, you should, whenever the movements of your pendulum are too violent, try to relax your

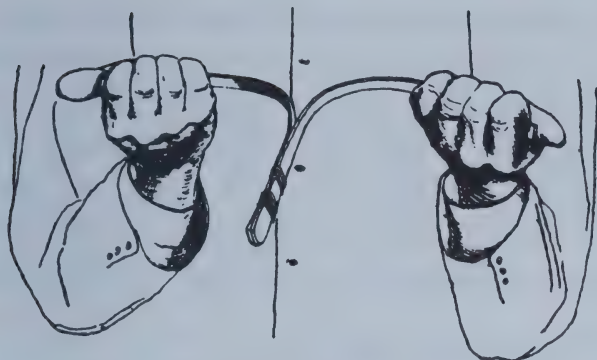
muscles and take deep breaths; you will find that a restful condition of body will ensure calm and methodical detection.

You should never start the pendulum moving yourself; that is bad technique. On the contrary, the muscles should be completely relaxed, for if they are in a state of tension you will obtain no response, or if you do get one it will be jerky, and useless for any accurate detection. Do not think about your hand moving, for the weight of the pendulum, small though it be, enforces a movement of the hand in its relaxed state; if you resist it in an attempt to keep the hand steady you will only prevent it from moving.

During a radiesthetic detection the operator must be entirely relaxed physically and, from the mental point of view, only moderately interested. It is better to think of something else and maintain an attitude of complete indifference towards the end desired. In this way he will get the best results. We have always noticed that eager beginners who, in a laudable desire to act correctly, get into a state of tension and nearly hypnotise themselves by concentration, end by enfeebling the pendulum's movements or in stopping them altogether.

Radiesthetic detection with the rod gives us a problem of much the same kind. The rod reacts by dipping when held in a light but firm grip, with the branches resting on the palms of both hands and the fingers closed over them. The method of holding it is shown in the figure.

The traditional forked rod can be made of any material provided it is flexible. Natural rods of wood are not to be recommended, as their flexibility diminishes with age and, no two rods being exactly alike,



the operator cannot develop a standard grip. Whalebone, being 'neutral', is more generally suitable, whilst rods of metal,

as for pendulums, should be used only for particular objectives. The section and length of the branches of a rod are matters of individual preference, as they naturally depend on the shape of the operator's hands and fingers and the delicacy of his touch.

In making a rod the two branches can be joined at one end with surgical tape or something similar.

It is important to hold the rod in a state of equilibrium without, however, gripping it too firmly. The elbows and arms must be kept clear of the body, with the muscles of the arm and wrist relaxed. If the movement of the rod becomes too violent, it must be held a little more firmly so that it does not slip from the hands; but if the wrist and muscles are kept too stiff, the rod will not move at all.

The movement of the rod is much less complicated than that of the pendulum. It is influenced by the same external agents as the pendulum, but in a much more consistent and more obvious manner. Its use therefore involves certain other factors which we will discuss in later lessons.



The rod and pendulum are very clearly drawn towards the object of greatest mass; amongst a number of objects of equal mass, if of similar nature, to that of the greatest volume, but if not of a similar nature, to that of the greatest surface. In the case of the pendulum this is understandable when we consider the close relation existing between the pendular movement and weight.

We can now lay down two principles:

i. Weight exerts an influence on the pendulum which is appreciated as an increase in the mass of the pendulum when it is moved over an object, especially one which is radioactive.

This increase of the pendulum's mass has been experienced by all radiesthetists; it has been actually proved and recorded during tests in our laboratory.

ii. Bodies attract the pendulum in proportion to their mass.

For effective detection we recommend the following:

1. Don't smoke while you are working.
2. Don't put your free hand in the pocket of your coat or trousers, or behind your back when at work; the free arm should be held at the side of the body.
3. Keep away from metal objects and sources of electric current, and from electric radiators, wireless receivers, etc.
4. Before making detections wash your hands in cold water, preferably under a tap.
5. Work over a table without a drawer, for drawers are disturbing factors.
6. Detections are best made on a bare table.

EXERCISES

We will now give you a few simple exercises to help you to handle the pendulum and rod effectively.

1(a). Take two weights and place them about 10 inches apart. Then hold the pendulum first over one, then over the other.

Note the different amplitudes of its movements.

(b). Hold the pendulum between the two bodies and note to which it is drawn.

These experiments should be made with the pendulum held about 2 inches above the level of the object examined. Do not forget that you are registering the field of influence of the object rather than the object itself.

2. Place two little balls of different sizes the same distance apart as before; go through the same exercises and note to which ball the pendulum is drawn.

3. Take two glass tumblers of the same size, fill one glass half-way and the other to the brim. Your pendulum will be drawn towards the full glass, because the volume of water in it is the greater.

4. Take two glass tumblers of different sizes, and fill them unequally with water; find out to which the pendulum is drawn the more strongly. Then verify that this glass contains the larger quantity of water.

5. Take the lids of two cardboard boxes and put a little heap of sand in each lid. Place the lids on a table, 10-12 inches apart, and note to which lid your pendulum is drawn. Then weigh the sand to find out which heap is the heavier.

Go through the same exercises with the rod. In this case your rod will react slightly to each object, but more strongly to the larger.

LESSON II

Individual Polarity

THIS is a subject of the greatest importance to the radiesthetist, for ignorance of his own polarity may falsify all his results.

Concerning it we can state two theorems:

1. The human body may be polarised either positively or negatively.
2. The results obtained by a radiesthetist are a function of his own polarity.

To begin with, how can we discover the polarity of any particular operator?

This can be done by observing his reactions towards a magnetic field, as provided by a magnet or compass needle, and for this purpose we may use a pendulum or a rod.

When a neutral pendulum is held in front of an ordinary bar magnet two different reactions may take place: the pendulum may gyrate clockwise over the *positive* (north-seeking) pole and counter-clockwise over the *negative* pole.

If this happens we say that the individual is of normal polarity, that is to say that he reacts normally in the presence of magnetic fields, and we can interpret the value of his pendular movements in respect to all other bodies accordingly.

It may, however, happen that the pendulum will gyrate in the opposite direction, that is counter-

clockwise over the positive pole and clockwise over the negative. In this case the operator's polarity is inverse in the magnetic sense, and in all his detections this negative polarity will have to be taken into account. Knowing his own polarity, he will make few mistakes, and these will probably be due to errors of interpretation rather than mistakes in detection.

When the operator is using a rod he will find that it will dip over the positive pole and lift over the negative, if he is of normal polarity or, if he is of opposite polarity, the movements will be reversed.

A further proof that the radiesthetist is affected by magnetic fields is provided by the fact that when we hold a pendulum over an ordinary magnet covered with a sheet of mumetal, which acts as a perfect screen to a magnetic field, all pendular reactions at once cease.

Again, all tests and all laboratory experiments have clearly demonstrated that when an operator is placed before an electro-magnet with alternating current and the current is turned on without his knowledge, his rod will lift or dip alternately, but when the current is stopped suddenly without the operator's knowledge the rod will at once cease to react. This experiment and many others have convinced us that the operator is directly influenced by a magnetic field; the effect varying with the biological constitution of the individual concerned.

It will be clear from the above that the reactions of the radiesthetist are conditioned by his polarity. When a radiesthetist is searching for water, if he is of positive polarity his pendulum will gyrate counter-clockwise over water, that is negatively, seeing that water usually gives out a negative emission. On the

other hand, the pendulum of a radiesthetist of negative polarity will gyrate clockwise for the same reason.

Knowledge of his own reaction is of primary importance for the operator, in fact it is essential for accurate detection. The principles of polarity which we have just stated depend on the use of a neutral pendulum, such as Lambert's white pendulums, Béasse's black pendulums, or pendulums of plastic and pendulums green in colour.

We must, however, remember that a black pendulum sometimes reverses the results, so before starting any work you must always test your reactions with the pendulum you intend to use, for they will vary according to its nature and colour. With metal or coloured pendulums almost all reactions will be reversed, and in a later lesson dealing exclusively with colours and their influence, we will describe how they affect the radiesthetist's reactions.

For the moment we will only emphasise that individual polarity is of primary importance and that every operator must take it into account in all his searches.

This curious phenomenon of polarity continually crops up whenever trials are made in the identification of simple bodies recognised by Physics as being of either positive or negative polarity, for we find that an operator will respond in one way to a body possessing positive polarity and in the opposite way to one of negative polarity, in accordance with his personal polarity.

We insist on the fact that polarity is in no way dependent on the sex of the operator; the theory that all women are necessarily negative and all men positive is a mistake which has led many radiesthetists to false

conclusions and rendered their results generally unreliable.

In reality, polarity only expresses the electromagnetic charge of the human organism, which is independent of sex, but depends on the individual type. For example, very often it is found that women who are positively polarised are business women—or could be so. On the other hand, many artistic men are negatively polarised, which is understandable, for this quality, or rather their electric condition makes them what they are.

Having put forward these ideas, we ask you to go on with the exercises described below; you will thus from the start acquire a sufficient knowledge of your own powers.

EXERCISES

1. Put a bar magnet on the table and bring your pendulum to a distance of 2–3 inches in front of each end in turn and observe the reactions. Then check the polarity of the ends with a compass.

If the white (north-seeking) end of the needle, which is positive, is repulsed by one end of the magnet, that pole is the positive one. If the rod dips or if your pendulum gyrates clockwise at the same end of the magnet you are normally, that is, positively, polarised.

If the opposite takes place you are polarised negatively.

2. Put a compass on the table. Repeat the above exercise at each end of the magnetised needle and note your reactions.

3. Take a small zinc plate and a small copper plate. Note your reactions over them, and you will find that they conform with the electrical properties of each plate.

4. Take a basin full of water and note your reactions. Water at rest is negative.

5. Assuming that water causes the reactions you have noted, take three cups of the same size and fill one or two of them with water. Cover the cups with a saucer and get another person to arrange them. Find out which of them contains water.

LESSON III

Magnets and Magnetic Fields

WE will start by repeating three well-known facts of simple physics.

1. A magnetic field is the space in which magnetic action takes place, for example, round a magnet.

2. The magnetic field of the earth exists all round us.

3. A magnetised needle suspended from its centre of gravity will take up a position of equilibrium after a few oscillations under the influence of the earth's magnetic field.

Let us see what bearing these phenomena have on our investigations.

The magnetic field which naturally exists round a magnet can easily be detected with a compass, but we have observed that this field can be detected both with the pendulum and the rod at a distance sometimes as much as three times as great. We can therefore assume that it extends farther than is generally admitted, and that consequently the radiesthetic operator is in this respect more sensitive than a compass needle. This is a fact of the greatest importance for the technique of detection, as you will see later.

When we place a magnetised needle suspended by its centre of gravity in the field of a magnet, and it takes up a position of equilibrium, we are merely demonstrating an encounter between two fields, and

not some kind of emission as radiesthetists sometimes state.

If there were only a single field of force we would probably observe no pendular reactions; the force which upsets the equilibrium of a pendulum so that it swings or gyrates depends on the presence of two fields, which in their turn influence the human organism, so that the inertia of the pendulum is overcome. What we are really detecting is the proportionality between two different magnetic fields.

But a magnetic field possesses other properties, for it is capable of amplifying the phenomena which take place within its area, and that is why detection with the help of a magnet is more effective than when it is carried out in the earth's magnetic field only.

When we are using a magnet during a detection (p. 85) or are merely employing it to test our own sensitivity, this phenomenon of amplification and extension of the field must be taken into account. But in this case we know the strength of the magnet in gauss, and are therefore in a position to note the amplification of the observed phenomena.

The matter is different when radiesthetists, even very experienced ones, use the earth's field only in their detections, for the strength and variations of the field being unknown, they have no standard to go by. This method, though the most usual, is to be discouraged, for it contains no starting point which might serve as a basis of calculation, and detections so carried out are in general doomed to failure. That does not mean that the pendulum does not react even with the most primitive handling. But as the extent of the variations of the earth's field is unknown,

phenomena of the feeblest kind may be revealed by extremely violent reactions.

This is the cause of the many mistakes in the search for water; either costly bores are made without result, or at the best only a slender stream of water is found at disproportionate expense. We therefore warn you of these pitfalls at the outset; it is just as interesting to know why radiesthetic methods cannot succeed, as it is to achieve a good result, for it must be admitted that in most cases operators do not know very well why they have performed a detection correctly nor why they have failed.

Picture to yourself the meeting of two magnetic fields similarly orientated but of unequal strength: assuming that we only register the proportionality between these two fields and that thereby we perceive their existence, the phenomena we detect will be undiscernible in respect to size.

It is therefore preferable, especially in our early experiments and as soon as the effects of the earth's field are known, to make use of simple magnets of known strength in gauss, the effects of which at certain distances can be ascertained on the usual instruments (p. 86).

In determining the field of influence of a magnet, we are really detecting the relation between this field and the earth's magnetic field, or rather the change in the latter which occurs within the area of the magnet. When you bring one magnet near another the field will take the form of an ellipse; the farther the magnets are separated the more ellipsoidal the shape of the field will become, and its height will be proportional to the distance apart.

We will now describe a few useful exercises, so that

you may learn to what extent you are influenced by magnetic fields and obtain clearer views on this rather complex subject.

As we proceed, you will realise the importance of these initial details, and you will be astonished at your easy progress in making detections, for you will have learnt thoroughly the first principles, which are, after all, fairly simple.

In spite of all that has been written in many works of Radiesthesia, often published prematurely, these phenomena are incontestable, and can be reproduced at any moment.

EXERCISES

1. Put a bar magnet on the table, take a pendulum or rod and move away till your instrument ceases to act. Measure this distance. Repeat the procedure with a compass instead of a pendulum. Note to what extent your instrument is superior to the compass. The distance at which your instrument reacts will be a rough measure of your radiesthetic sensitiveness towards a magnetic field.

2. Put a compass on your table and repeat the experiment. With your rod you will probably register two different phenomena, one of which you already know. It will lift or dip before the needle according to your polarity, and in addition you will note the extent of the influence of a plain magnetised needle. It may be that the distance of detection will be different for the two ends of the needle. Note these distances carefully.

3. Again put two horseshoe magnets on your table, with opposite poles facing, quite close to one another.

Try to detect the size of the ellipse formed by the field of force. Then move the magnets away from each other and try to detect the height of the ellipsoid. In so doing you will gauge your sensitiveness towards this magnetic field. The size of the ellipse and ellipsoid may vary as between one operator and another, but it will always be in a certain measure proportional to the distance between the two magnets. Measure these distances and write them down.

4. Put two magnets on your table but with like poles opposite. The force between them will then be one of repulsion. Move them slowly apart and measure with the pendulum, in the space between the magnets, the exact distance at which the two fields cease to clash. At each pole your pendulum will describe movements corresponding to your polarity, which you already know, but will oscillate at the place where the two fields no longer interact.

LESSON IV

Personal Field of the Operator

FIRST of all we will explain what we mean by 'the personal field of the operator'. It is simply the field of influence which surrounds every human body and is peculiar to that body. The existence of this field is an incontestable fact, for we now possess physical apparatus by which it can be detected.

The area of this field of influence undoubtedly contains radiations which can be revealed by the oscilloscope, but it would be premature as yet to try to define it exactly. This personal field possesses also the faculty, peculiar to every body, of absorbing and reflecting the infra-red. A complete description here would be too technical and somewhat tedious, and it is, moreover, rather outside the limit of our subject. We will merely assert that this field does exist, and we ask you to believe that it is based on quite other experiments than simple trials with the pendulum or rod. Its existence partly explains why it is possible to obtain a pendular movement in the presence of other fields of force, for we believe that the movements of the pendulum or rod occur because of the meeting of this field with another field of influence caused by the presence of another body, and that they take place at the point where two fields of influence meet. The first, that of the operator, is extremely powerful, being due to the influence of the human organism; the

second, that of the object of search, is generally much feebler.

We think that at the moment the pendulum ceases to move a collision between two forces has taken place, and consequently a kind of interpenetration, producing a vibration which it is impossible to analyse. This phenomenon is called 'saturation' by pendulists. It accounts for the fact that a radiesthetic experiment cannot be repeated indefinitely, for once this state of interpenetration has occurred, instruments of detection no longer react in the accepted manner and in accordance with the rules which alone admit of an interpretation likely to prove correct.

It may happen that the field of influence surrounding the object of search or detection, influences in some way the operator's own field, either by diminishing or by increasing it; and these are factors which will have to be taken into account.

It can, too, be presumed that the operator represents, at the same time, a conductor and a transformer, but can equally well play the part of antenna. Numerous observations confirm these suppositions.

Any pendulist can make use of another person as a compass. For when a human subject is in a vertical position, that is to say, standing upright, arms close to the body and legs closed, and a pendulum is held above his head, it will first oscillate in a N.-S. direction, then it will change to gyration and finally oscillate E.-W.

When an operator takes in his hand an antenna in the shape of a pointed rod and points it in different directions, his detective powers change with the direction. He projects, as it were, his own field of influence and at the same time picks up other fields of

influence according to the direction in which the antenna is pointing.

The phenomenon of 'points' is, in the language of physics, of an electro-static type. The electro-static field of the body is much more powerful at the end of the point than elsewhere; it is a phenomenon due to the deviation of magnetic fields by points. That is why we have put this lesson directly after the lesson about magnetic fields, for there is a close connection between the two.

We will here introduce a brief note concerning the fluctuations of these fields. This is a personal and not the classic conception, but we think it necessary to describe it, if only to formulate a rule which will help us to interpret our reactions. Even if the expressions 'horizontal' and 'vertical' are not quite the correct terms from the technical point of view, they will nevertheless allow us to understand more easily the mechanism of pendular phenomena.

The fields of influence extend in two directions, horizontal and vertical.

a. *Horizontal fields.* They correspond in general to the magnetic aspect or the field of the living cell, as of plants, animals, and of life on the border of the animal and vegetable worlds, such as starfish, medusae, etc. Man, alone of all living things, is an exception; he exhibits both horizontal and vertical fields of influence, no doubt owing to his vertical position, which in the whole animal kingdom is the attribute of Man alone.

b. *Vertical fields.* Electric fields, static or alternating, are vertical fields. Man is therefore perfectly capable—by reason of his possession of a double system of waves, if one may so express it—of registering fields of influence in two directions.

The fields of influence which we are now discussing are not therefore entirely magnetic, but equally electric, electro-static as well as alternating, and the difficulty of detection lies in discriminating between them. To recognise and measure them is an exceedingly delicate matter. Our next lesson will deal with the receptiveness of the operator towards these fields, and we will now only tell you how to distinguish roughly between horizontal and vertical.

This method, which, though primitive, cannot be passed over, consists in the use of antennae. In the present instance, we call antenna any rod of ebonite or metal with a point at one end, which can be held out in one hand and pointed in different directions. We will then observe that our pendulum (for in this case a rod cannot be used) continually changes its direction of oscillation according to that in which the antenna is pointing and whether it is up or down. This means that the field of influence of the operator is itself similarly directed, and will in consequence pick up other fields within its range. Even the length of the antenna has a certain influence, for with an antenna 6 inches long you will get in contact with a different field from that picked up by an antenna of 12 to 16 inches. These fields of influence of unknown origin cannot be analysed at this stage. What interests us at present is to impress on you the extreme variability of pendular detection, its incredible sensitiveness, and its liability to be easily disturbed by all sorts of influences.

This will make you realise the necessity of careful control in the operator's physical attitude; he should not adopt an awkward stance or make useless movements, for they will have considerable effect on his power of detection.

The exercises set forth at the end of this lesson will sufficiently indicate how practical use can be made of the above-mentioned facts.

In different cases you will observe different reactions. It may happen that one operator gets a pendular reaction in a magnetic or other field with an antenna held in the hand, horizontal and pointing towards the east; it may also happen that the same operator will get no pendular reaction with an antenna held vertically. Another operator, however, may in the same field get his strongest reaction with a horizontal antenna pointing towards the west or some other direction.

EXERCISES

1. Put a compass on the table. Hold your pendulum above the compass and see what your reactions are. Normally your pendulum will at first oscillate N.-S., then E.-W.

2. Put a magnet on the table and first determine the distance and height of its field. Then, whilst the pendulum is moving in the field of the magnet, point a small antenna (a metal knitting-needle for example) in a direction other than that denoted by the pendulum's movement, and see what happens.

3. Repeat the above exercise holding the antenna first pointing upwards then towards the ground.

4. Place on the floor a copper sheet connected by a wire to a radiator or water pipe. Put a foot on the copper sheet, so that you are earthed. Repeat the second and third exercises in this position and note the different pendular reactions.

LESSON V

Receptivity of the Operator

OUR theme for this lesson is based on the following observations:

Firstly: The human body is receptive to all influences coming from without, causing modifications of the organism which are revealed by movements of the pendulum and rod.

Secondly: A state of saturation can occur entailing a sudden stoppage in these movements, which accounts for the fact that radiesthetic operations cannot be immediately repeated.

Thirdly: Experiments on radioactive bodies justify the assumption that the power of human detection is much more acute than has hitherto been supposed.

Fourthly: The pendulum, or rather the pendulist, is sensitive to certain physical agents, such as light, heat, colours, electric currents, magnetic, and other fields.

We will begin by developing our first point.

We have often wondered, when watching a radiesthetist at work, whether it was the pendulum or the human organism which was affected by the external influence. We thought at first that it was the latter, whilst others thought that it was the pendulum itself. Certain carefully conducted experiments have led us to believe that the force which causes the movement of the pendulum is a composite one depending on both the pendulum and the operator.

When a pendulist is exposed to an electric current of a higher frequency than usual, but not 'high frequency', five to six thousand cycles, for example, modifications take place in his blood pressure. When, however, he is exposed to the same current without a pendulum in hand, there is no modification. But when we put the individual in question in direct contact with the current, we again note a modification in blood pressure, of the same intensity and the same frequency. This tension may be greater or less according to the individual, but it is no less true that the pendulist, by means of his pendulum, can enter into direct contact with the object he is examining. We can assume from this that the radiesthetic effect can be likened to the sense of touch. We are, then, not so far off the mark when we claim that the faculty of radiesthetic detection is an extension or a kind of exaggeration of the sense of touch.

It is natural that the same phenomenon should take place when the pendulist is exposed to different lights, colours, and temperatures. But such effects are extremely fleeting. It may be that the personal field of the radiesthetist is modified, apart from the phenomenon already mentioned, when he approaches an object of a certain kind and that it is this modification which is registered. Such modification would cause a pendular movement indicating the presence of a body X, similarly another object Y would be recorded by a different pendular movement.

This personal field of the radiesthetist, or rather, of his organism, might be described as the emission of a series of damped waves, an hypothesis confirmable by observation; though radiesthetic operations are repeated only with great difficulty over a short period,

the same operations can easily be repeated after a longer interval of time. Professional scientists have often asked for simple experiments repeatable *ad infinitum* with the object of formulating a statistical law. But unfortunately for us, Radiesthesia appears to follow laws which do not fit the conventional framework; a radiesthetist should never take part in experiments of this kind without an exceptional knowledge of his art, for the simple reason that there are certain experiments which are not possible, for Radiesthesia, or rather the radiesthetist, has its limits.

We have now reached a very important stage in detection, namely the *duration* of the process. Habitually those radiesthetists who work most quickly obtain the most correct results; on the contrary, those who begin the same operation twenty times and work slowly are generally bad detectors. We do not mean by that that they get no result, but in view of the rapidity of the radiesthetic phenomenon, they register a countless number of 'parasitic images', a phenomenon of which we will speak at greater length in the course of our tenth lesson.

Our advice is never to undertake an experiment in which you are not expert, and above all never to think you can perform miracles or solve riddles. That is not Radiesthesia.

We will now deal with the third point of the lesson, namely, that radiesthetic detection can appreciate the infinitely small.

We have brought to the notice of a dozen radiesthetists newly radioactivated bodies, knowing well how long the activation might last, but not one of them was able to discover a single one of these bodies. Later we have shown them the same bodies after the

state of radioactivity should normally have ceased. All the pendulists were able to find them with surprising ease, and that at a time when apparatus for measuring radioactivity gave no indications. We do not think that the radiesthetist is insensible to the emission of radioactivity, but that he is sensitive only to very minute forces which even the most sensitive physical instruments are unable to detect.

If this is so, fields and currents detected by radiesthetists can be presumed to be of a similar minute order of magnitude. You may object that we told you in the first lesson that pendulums are attracted by the larger mass. That is true when it is a question of solid objects, but where the emission of force is concerned, radioactivity, for instance, and electric currents, it is the minute force which is most easily perceived.

Now let us examine the fourth heading: to what physical agents are we sensitive? We are certainly sensitive to magnetic fields, as we have already learnt, electric fields, light, direct or reflected colours, and heat.

Electric fields influence us directly, seeing that we are always living in a bath of vibrations of electric origin; we therefore advise pendulists to take care, when at work, not to stand near electric terminals, or radiators for, if they do, their results will be entirely spoilt. On the other hand, our receptivity towards these influences makes us able to detect quite easily leaks of current, if we want to.

A pendulum acts in a different manner towards the same body according as to whether we are working in daylight or in the dark, which is only a matter of degree. But the most remarkable effects are produced by colours; a direct colour being more powerful than

one reflected, it is obvious that pendular reactions will in the former case be stronger.

Temperature is also a factor in detection, for at low temperatures all detection seems to become impossible or at least very difficult. The reason for this is that with a certain degree of cold the muscles of the operator inevitably become stiff and, as we have told you, detection is possible only in a state of relaxation.

Finally, we must remind you that there are certain emissions which can be registered by the human organism alone, that is to say through the living cell, and this hypothesis, formulated by one of the most famous physicists (M. de Broglie), has been confirmed by the phenomenon of radiesthetic detection.

We will now, as before, describe a few exercises, and you will again observe how your results may differ from those of others according to the biological constitution of the operator. Some, however, of the reactions will be similar, and you will begin to realise that there appear to be certain fundamental laws to which radiesthetic phenomena are subject.

EXERCISES

1. *Diversity of reaction.* To illustrate this we ask you to take two objects of a different nature such as a leaf from a tree and a small stone. Note first your pendular reactions towards these two objects, then put them somewhere in the room and, with the pendulum in hand, try to find them. The objects ought to be found at the place where you get the same reactions as those already obtained. Your oscillating pendulum may reveal their presence either by a violent movement or by a total stoppage, the reaction being individual.

2. Take a tape one yard long. At the end put an object such as a piece of metal. As you move your pendulum along the tape you will, at a certain point, get an oscillation at right angles to it. If you are quick enough you will get only one, but if you are slow you will probably get several. Note the number and the positions on the tape. This is intended to show you the disadvantages of slow detection.

3. Repeat these two exercises in a cold room and then in a warm one, and note the difference in the time taken and the nature of your reactions.

4. Take a magnet and trace its field of influence in the dark and then in the light. You will note a remarkable difference.

5. Repeat this experiment with the magnet in a cold room.

LESSON VI

Form and Geometrical Figures

RADIESTHETIC detection is strongly influenced by 'form'. That is the surprising fact which we are going to try to demonstrate in the course of this lesson.

Form exercises an influence on detection in all types of work involving it. The form of the field to be detected, of the object to be discovered, and of the receptacle in which the object or the body is contained all affect the question. For form in itself, either two-dimensional or three-dimensional, seems to produce a visible effect on the pendulum.

We will first discuss plane geometrical figures, because they are the simplest and offer the best examples.

When we talk of form, we mean one possessing geometrical symmetry. It is by this that we can prove completely the reality of our contention, namely, that the pendulum and the rod, as well as the operator himself, are directly influenced by physical agents.

A rectangle of the exact dimensions of the Golden Number, that is to say the proportion 0.618, for example, can be divided indefinitely into squares with a pendulum and that without any knowledge of mathematical technique. This can be done by any pendulist (see Exercise 1 of this lesson).

With a little care a circle can be divided with the

pendulum into ten, the ideal figure, corresponding to the Golden Number of Pythagoras (see *Nombre d'Or*, by Ghika).

Angles of different sizes produce different effects.

We think these phenomena may be due to the deviation of the earth's magnetic field caused by these shapes and angles, so that what we detect is not the 'form' itself, but the effect it produces.

Here we must again recall the laws of mathematics and mechanics. When a projectile strikes a shelter built like a cellar, that is to say with a pointed roof, the wall of the building is pierced; if, however, the cellar is arched the projectile follows the curve of the arc and is deflected. The emissions we detect, or rather the deviations of the magnetic fields, seem to follow the same laws.

Moreover, every three-dimensional geometrical form, sphere, cube, and ellipsoid, gives out emissions in different directions. We do not seriously think that when one is confronted by fundamental forms in white wood over which the pendulum takes on different movements, that the wood itself emits anything appreciable, but we are convinced for perfectly valid reasons that the deviation of fields of influence is caused by the forms as such. The real question is not whether we are in the presence of a field emitted by the form which, from the material point of view, is neutral, but whether the detection refers to the deviation of the magnetic field of the earth or to the deviation of the radiesthetists's own field, which is influenced by the forms.

In all our observation of Nature we realise that form has an enormous influence, but that it exists in the mineral and vegetable world according to conditions

inherent in the atomic and molecular structure of the particular body.

The pendular phenomenon being a natural one, representing the registration of an emission by an extension of the sense of touch in the same way that sight registers light waves, it is evident that this sense is subject to the same weaknesses as sight; that is to say that there will always be individuals whose powers of detection will be defective. It is therefore essential to know the extent of this abnormality in order to get the correct interpretation, just as the aberration of sight must be known before it can be corrected. You will see how we can make use of the fact of geometric detection to control and correct small imperfections. For this imperfection is of no consequence, provided it is known and allowed for.

For example, when searching for an object, it is extremely important to know how to allow for the effect of its shape. When this object we want to find, by methods we will describe later (in Lesson IX), is placed in a square box, whatever material it is made of there is a good chance that we will not succeed, for the square shape, containing numerous angles, seems to disperse the emissions in different directions, and this deprives us of any possibility of detecting them. On the other hand, when the same object is placed in a round or cylindrical box, the emissions seem to prefer the curves and the verticals, which helps us to detect the object whatever be the material of the cylinder. It therefore appears that the emissions are very fleeting and penetrating, and occur at a rhythm at present quite unknown to us.

The same phenomena occur when we are looking for objects inside a drawer: it is by no means certain

that we will find them on account of deviation caused by the angles.

The form of the field prospected, and the form of the receptacle also, intervene more than does the form of the object to be discovered, and note at once that it is the surface which intervenes. This is because there is a proportionality to be detected between the surface of the body and its field, and the surface of the operator and his own field of influence. All these cause emissions—for we must give this name to phenomena which vary but are none the less genuine—and this proportionality will intervene in our result.

In discussing this question of form we are naturally referring only to bodies of the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms. But when the detection of water or mineral veins is in question, totally different rules apply which are much simpler and more easy to grasp. For the search for small objects will for long remain a very complicated problem, which only competent radiesthetists will be capable of solving.

Now you can easily understand our advice of the first lesson, namely not to work on a table containing drawers, for their mere presence in the shape of a number of empty rectangular boxes will falsify your detection.

Detections carried out in a round room have always strongly affected the operator, for rooms so constructed have such a disturbing influence, that no positive result can be obtained. It seems that the circular form, when the operator is in the middle, acts as a reflector of emissions, and that these emissions come to him from all sides.

You see, then, the importance which attaches to form in radiesthetic detection and that its effect is

probably due to emissions which can be classed as waves, emitted or reflected, or of resonances and magnetic fields. All these factors are strongly influenced by the shape of the area in which they are active. But whilst remembering the possibility of disturbing influences, we can recognise that there are certain laws to which our detections seem to be subject. When one sees radiesthetists working in wrong conditions, surrounded by envelopes and boxes full of letters scattered about anyhow and with their tables in disorder, one wonders whether one can take their work seriously. If their results sometimes turn out exact, they owe it more often to clairvoyance. But genuine radiesthetic detection does not rest on such a foundation, it presupposes a physico-biological substratum and certain well-established conditions of work.

We will now describe a few interesting exercises.

EXERCISES

1. Draw a rectangle of the following dimensions: breadth, 4 inches; length, 7 inches. Follow a long side with the pendulum at a height of about 2 inches: it will at first oscillate along the line, but at a certain point will oscillate across it. Measure this distance. You will probably have traced a square.

2. Draw a circle and divide it into 10 equal parts with the pendulum. To do this move your pendulum above the curved line. At certain points equidistant from one another the pendulum will give a beat. The number of these beats should be 10.

3. Shut up something in a square box, such as a leaf or flower, but before doing so find out what sort of reaction it causes when you are using a rod or

pendulum. Find out what difference there is in your reaction when the object is in the box.

4. Make a little cylinder of cardboard. Repeat the above experiment when the object is put inside the cylinder and note the difference in the reactions.

5. Get or make a few little objects, round, cubic, rhombic, etc. Put them on a sheet of white paper, and with a pencil draw lines showing the directions the pendulum will take round them. Repeat the same exercise standing in a N.-S. and then in an E.-W. direction.

LESSON VII

Interaction of Bodies

THE theme of this lesson resumes the conception of the field of influence with which you are already acquainted, for we discussed its value and significance in the third and fourth lessons. We now propose to go farther into this question of fields, namely, the nature and the range of their influence.

Since it is possible to detect a body of any kind, there must exist round it an area of influence caused either by the displacement of the lines of the earth's magnetic field according to the form of the body, and a change in the force of gravity due to the body's density, or else an absorption and a reflection of infra-red rays by the body itself. Whatever may be the cause of this phenomenon, which we call 'detection', it is certain that there is created round the body a field of definite size which we call 'field of influence'.

These fields of influence seem to repeat themselves, thanks to the phenomenon of resonance, at more or less wide intervals in the atmosphere, and this explains why we obtain reactions at certain definite distances.

When we have two bodies exactly alike their fields of influence will naturally be similar, and they will overlap when the bodies are near each other. This interpenetration will in itself cause an increase in strength of the emissions which will facilitate detection to a very noticeable extent, the effect of the combined

fields being observed when the pendulum passes between the two bodies.

The similarity of the bodies will in the first place be registered by an oscillation of the pendulum between and in line with them, but at a point half-way between, the pendulum will oscillate perpendicularly to this direction. The nearer the bodies are to one another, the more pronounced will become the movement in the perpendicular direction; but the farther apart they are, the more gentle will this movement be at the same spot. This pendular movement takes place when the bodies are of exactly the same shape and nature, at a point half-way between them.

The matter is different when the bodies are not alike. For instance, put a little bit of copper at one end of a yard rule and a small bit of wood at the other. Now we have two bodies of a totally different kind. Let us see what happens. First we notice that the to-and-fro movement between the two bodies no longer takes place, whilst the movement in a perpendicular direction occurs at different distances from them, and not at a definite point, but inside a narrow zone where the vibrations clash—always assuming that they are not in harmonic accord.

This phenomenon, taking place in a zone 4–10 inches in width, represents in a sort of way a secondary emission due to the clash of two totally different emissions, and we can say that the meeting of the emissions of the copper and wood is perceptible over a length of 6 inches.

The problem is complicated because we have to consider not only the interaction of the emissions of two bodies of different kinds but the additional effect of the field of influence of the radiesthetist, that is of

the human body—the inescapable influence of the operator himself.

You can see how many are the factors which have to be considered and how the interpretation of a pendular movement can only be made with a full knowledge of all the causes.

We must mention another phenomenon which you will observe when you are examining two bodies, alike in shape and appearance but of different density, namely, that the pendulum presented above the denser body will infallibly give the impression of much greater weight than it does over the other.

Remember what we said in our second lesson about polarity. When your pendulum takes up a movement of clockwise gyration over a body we must not conclude against all the laws of physics that it is positive. We must know how we ourselves are polarised and, in consequence, what our reaction will be towards the field of influence of a positive or of a negative body. It is from this angle that we must interpret the pendular movements due to the presence of any particular body and of our person.

It is more than probable that every operator will get different distances in respect to this interaction, but it may be assumed as a result of many observations that the proportionality will be sensibly the same.

Let us take three different operators. One of them, with a field of influence arising from a particularly vigorous organism, will find a zone of interaction between two similar bodies, such as two wooden balls, over a distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and a zone of interaction between dissimilar bodies, such as wood and copper, over a distance of 10 inches; but an operator with a weaker field of influence will in the first case

get $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and in the second 6 inches; whilst a third and still weaker operator gets only about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in the first case and 5 inches in the second. You see, then, how results may vary in different cases, but how the proportionality between them remains about the same.

The matter therefore appears to be one of interaction between fields of influence of different kinds and not of the interaction of the bodies themselves, which would suggest chemical action. What we find with a pendulum or rod must always be variations of these fields of influence, however different their nature may be. Not only do we detect variations between zones of influence arising from different bodies, but we also detect variations of zones of influence in the case of electric fields, natural or artificial, and of magnetic fields. When we penetrate an electric field of influence it immediately registers variations due to the mere fact of our presence; whilst our own field, that of our human organism, presents variations under the influence of the electric field. It is the resultant of these influences which we detect.

To help you to arrive at the useful practice of Radiesthesia, we advise you to carry out the exercises we recommend. You will learn much about yourself and your relation towards the fields of influence of different bodies. We might amplify the saying, 'Know Thyself' by adding that the knowledge of your own reactions towards the fields of influence of certain bodies will throw no little light on yourself from many points of view!

It is possible to make a psychological analysis of oneself by an observation of one's own reactions. Observations of this kind have prompted us to reverse the

problem, and instead of presenting the pendulum over the subject, to observe him whilst he is himself using the pendulum. His own reactions towards certain fields of force, as well as other fields of influence, will quickly reveal the nature of his psyche.

In practice we must first learn our pendular reactions towards definite objects such as chalk or iron. By so doing, in the course of our researches on the subsoil, we will not be so readily misled by unexpected pendular reactions, and will easily identify the presence of a foreign body when we know our reaction towards the latter.

We repeat once more, that the whole of Radiesthesia, all pendular detection, depends on the individual nature of the operator's reactions towards fields of influence and the knowledge of the modifications which his organism undergoes through the presence of these fields.

That is why no treatise on Radiesthesia can replace a practical course, for it is essential to know one's own reactions and how to interpret them. We do not mean by that that it is useless to study books on Radiesthesia; on the contrary, one should acquire all the information one can about everything in that domain, so as to be able to separate the grain from the chaff.

EXERCISES

1. *Interaction of bodies.* Get two balls, or better two cubes of wood, of different sizes and of different density; box, for instance, which is very hard, and poplar, which is very dense. Place the two objects about 20 inches apart. Bring the pendulum between them and move it from one to the other. At a certain

moment your pendulum will beat at right angles to their alignment. Note this place. Note also the type of pendular movement and the strength of the pull above each object.

2. Repeat the same exercise, but with one object of wood and one of copper of the same shape for preference, so that the influence of form will not appear. Note your results.

3. Take a flat wooden ruler, 1 metre long. Place a glass of water at 0 and a glass of wine at 100. Observe your reactions, and see whether there are not certain zones in which the pendular movements are different. Note also the neutral zones and their positions.

4. Repeat the third experiment, putting $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of salt at 0 and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of pepper at point 100. Note all the pendular reactions in the intermediate zones.

5. Perform the same experiment with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sugar. Note how the interaction of the different zones of the two bodies occurs.

LESSON VIII

Light and Colours

THE part played by colour and its influence on radiesthetic detections and on the pendulist are well known. We may say that this subject is one which radiesthetists are particularly keen on, for there are operators who work exclusively with coloured samples and who are sometimes successful in their searches.

We do not again want to be the detractors of all the radiesthetic theories which have been mooted up to now; but it is certainly true that the effect of colours has not been sufficiently studied, even by those who use them daily.

To begin with let us distinguish the conception of reflected colour from that of projected colour.

(a) Whenever a coloured filter is used in connection with an object to be detected, whether it be of paper or other material, the colour is due to reflection.

(b) When light, either natural, such as light from the sun, or artificial, is passed through a transparent filter, a curtain, or a blind, and when different colours are sent out by a magic lantern, we are dealing with projected colour.

We will try to show you the effects in each case and how they can be made use of.

When we hold a pendulum over coloured cardboard or fabric it will take up different movements according to the colour. We must once more repeat this principle:

namely that the pendulum does not only detect an emission but also reveals the relation between the colour and our organism. When the pendulum is held over coloured cardboard or fabric, red for example, it will take up a movement comparable with that obtained before a magnet, denoting a certain polarity; if, however, it is held over something blue in colour, its movement will change. As a general rule, operators positively polarised will get a positive movement over red, orange, and yellow, and a negative movement over blue, indigo, and violet, whilst operators negatively polarised will get movements of the opposite kind. Remember that what you detect represents the result of your personal relation towards the object of detection.

When held over the colour green, which is in the middle of the spectrum, the pendulum gives a curious movement, composed of positive and negative. Another peculiarity of green consists in the fact that it also produces movements from N. to S. and from E. to W. The human organism therefore in face of the colour green reveals phenomena reminiscent of a compass (see p. 13).

Another method of studying the effect of colours consists in flooding the workroom with monochromatic light so that the operator will be working in an ambience of a definite wavelength. This technique appears to have the effect of entirely modifying the personal reaction of the operator, in which the nature of the body to be detected then intervenes. We will study these different possibilities and note which should be used to assist in any particular form of detection.

When we employ opaque coloured screens or coloured papers, that is reflected colour, we can obtain perfect syntonisation with certain objects, but

this does not mean that the object we are seeking will always be present, even if we obtain a pendular reaction.

We know that green or blue-indigo, for example, corresponds to water of special composition, usually classed as 'mineral water'. But when we take up our pendulum with a bit of blue paper, and it indicates a place corresponding to the blue colour we are holding, we have no right to assert that we have surely located the water we are seeking. In this case we will have been using colour as a 'sample', corresponding not to a 'similar' but to a harmonic, which in turn will be in resonance with not one, but several, harmonics at once. This colour sample will therefore not be of any use for an accurate detection.

Reflected colour can only represent a harmonic of what we are seeking, not a single harmonic but a whole series. Colour used as a sample can therefore only act by resonance, and in consequence is of no great value for a radiesthetic detection. In the exercises which follow there are several which show the inconvenience arising from the use of this method.

The problem is quite different when a projected colour is in question, a monochromatic ray for instance, in other words a pure colour.

In this case there are two ways of working: the ray can be sent out from a magic lantern through lenses and directed either on the area to be prospected or on the operator. These two methods give entirely different results.

Monochromatic light projected over the place of prospection can, and usually does, deflect at a certain angle the emission to be detected, an angle which differs with each colour and with each operator.

Supposing, for instance, we want to amuse ourselves by looking for a bit of red cloth. In a darkened room we send out from a magic lantern a beam of red light on to places we particularly want to examine. Our pendulum will take up a normal movement as soon as we approach the spot where the object was put. We are detecting the meeting of two fields, that of the operator and that of the object, and will get a pendular movement at a certain place which may however be some distance from the object but in the same direction. This is because the red object, by reason of the beam, emits to a much greater distance than if it were not so illuminated.

The following episode will illustrate the peculiar properties of colour.

At one time we were working with a group, prepared to try all sorts of experiments under our control, in order to find out the exact nature of radiesthetic detection. Amongst them was an old friend, a stock-broker, possessed of a critical spirit and a clear reasoning faculty. He often smiled at our experiments, in which he, nevertheless, took part for the sake of our ancient friendship, though he had always been quite unable to obtain the slightest radiesthetic reaction.

One day we were experimenting on the movements of the pendulum under the influence of monochromatic light obtained by interposing Kodak's Wratten filters in a source of illumination. These filters are carefully graded, so that in every case the wavelength of the light is known.

We had asked our friend to try to carry out a simple detection involving gold, and for this purpose we had spread out a map of a French colony rich in gold-

bearing veins, placing at the northern edge a specimen of gold (see p. 75).

Our friend took the pendulum in hand, and we exposed the latter to various coloured rays. The pendulum did not move. As a last attempt we put an ultra-violet filter before the source of light. The pendulum at once began to gyrate, and our friend exhibited a complete and exact power of detection. He was able to locate all the known mines and to indicate veins, not yet discovered, which, on the analogy of the open mines, we could presume to be correctly located.

Let us now consider the case where the colour is projected on the operator himself. Here we observe a very strange phenomenon. Under the influence of this luminous beam, the operator's organism undergoes modifications, though only transitory, which it would take too much space to describe in full; they are of a physico-biological order, and bring about a pronounced modification in the radiesthetist's receptivity. We can gather from these facts that certain physico-biological conditions of the human organism intervene in the course of radiesthetic detection and that with due modifications in these conditions the operator becomes more or less capable of detecting a variety of objects. This is why we think that almost all individuals under the right conditions are capable of carrying out a detection by means of a rod or pendulum.

The last case to be considered is when our work-room is entirely flooded with coloured light, affecting both the operator himself and the different fields of emission or radiations which surround him and the object of his search. This combined effect makes the situation much more complicated.

It may happen that under such conditions even an experienced radiesthetist will be able to detect nothing at all. On the other hand, someone normally insensitive may become capable of detecting radiations or fields of influence of all kinds.

In all these cases we have observed, as a result of numerous experiments, that subjects who are very receptive but obtain extremely erratic reactions can work perfectly in a blue ambience, where their reactions become normal and balanced and their detections exact. On the other hand, subjects less sensitive to radiations will work very effectively in an orange or red ambience. But the nature of this detection will be strictly limited to objectives corresponding to the subject's constitution, from the point of view of harmonics and vibrations.

To finish this lesson we must tell you that we always use a nylon thread for our pendulums, as it provides suspension without torsion and renders pendular reaction immune from those spurious movements which a twisted thread is bound to produce. The nylon thread admits of simple gyration totally independent of any neuro-muscular reaction on the part of the operator, as soon as the pendulum is illumined by the monochromatic beam.

The rotatory movement will vary in intensity and velocity according to the colour projected and the nature of the pendulum. The maximum has been obtained with pendulums of colophane, a resinous material particularly sensitive to luminous and electric radiations.

The pendular movement obtained by projecting a monochromatic beam on to the pendulum itself is revealed in a totally different manner according to the operator holding the pendulum, that is, in accordance with the human organism.

EXERCISES

1. Take some brightly coloured ribands, choosing primary colours, spread them on your work-table spaced well apart. Find out your reactions towards them. Note your reactions on several occasions and at different hours. If your pendulum gyrates clockwise on the first colours of the spectrum, that is red, orange, and yellow, and counter-clockwise over blue, indigo, and violet, your polarity towards these colours is normal, and vice versa. This must be taken into account in later experiments. Presented before, or better, above a green colour, your pendulum should behave as over a compass (see p. 44).

2. Arrange a beam of light; put an opaque screen before an electric lamp and cut a small hole in it: place before the hole a gelatine-paper filter or some other coloured material and throw the light into a dark room over the place of detection, such as the table on which you work. Put on the table a little bit of copper or any other metal. First examine the spot by daylight and then with the coloured beam and note the difference in the direction taken by your pendulum, whether it deviates to the right or to the left.

3. Use the same beam, but now project the light on yourself and not on the object. You will see that, depending on your own constitution, the coloured light makes you effective or, rather, creates the conditions enabling you to make a detection with ease. This does not mean that detection of the same object would be impossible under other conditions, but it might well be less certain and more difficult.

4. Flood the room with coloured light; this can be easily done with a lamp used for developing photographs. You will find that, in this light, colour makes the perception of certain radiations more easy; conditions will vary according to the operator; however, we can say that green seems generally very favourable for the detection of water or the search for human beings. Get someone to hide in a room flooded with coloured light and seek him with your pendulum. Notice whether it is easier to make a search in a green, blue, red, or orange light and what objects you find most easily.

All these exercises can be repeated with objects of different kinds.

LESSON IX

Samples

THE object of this lesson is to treat at some length a subject of primary importance in radiesthetic detection, namely, the 'sample'.

We will begin by saying that no detection is reliable unless a sample is used.

We define a sample in its technical sense as a small specimen of the object we are seeking, exactly similar to it in every respect. When we want to carry out a detection to find a mineral, for example, we use for that purpose a small specimen of the same mineral and of identical composition. When we want to find water of a certain kind we provide ourselves with a specimen of water exactly similar in composition.

In fact, we rely here on Newton's well-known law, which may be expressed as follows: 'two similar bodies attract one another'. We will add that two bodies that are exactly alike seem to create between them a kind of exchange of fields of force, or vibratory exchange, which becomes perceptible to instruments of radiesthetic detection, though their strength may be exceedingly small. This attraction of similar bodies is in fact minute compared to the force represented by the obstacle opposing this attraction, that is to say friction on a surface, or friction in the atmosphere.

In our second lesson we dealt with the polarity of the operator. It seems that the act of introducing into

a field of force, namely, that of the operator and of the object of study, a specimen of this object, causes a modification of the polarity of the operator himself and at the same time a modification of the actual fields of force.

Experience has taught us that we should always carry out our searches with the help of a sample, and that by doing so we are in a sort of way tuned in to the frequency of the body we are seeking. From this it follows that a radiesthetic search with a pendulum or rod is only feasible if we can obtain a sample of our object; and that it is impossible to locate a thing which is totally unknown to us, unless we possess other aids such as knowledge of the appropriateness of the surroundings, which in itself constitutes a kind of sample. On the other hand, there can be no question of replacing the sample by a colour, for in that case there would be resonance of one emission with another, and during detection we would pick up all the harmonics, corresponding to our colour-sample. We would be exposed to the effect of the 'parasitic images' which will form the subject of our next lesson.

Confining ourselves to the practical use of the sample, we will first see how to make it and how to use it. For we want above everything to teach you to make a radiesthetic detection in a manner justified by successful experience.

(a) *Water*

In the search for water a sample is easy to make. A little tube full of water, held in the hand with the rod or pendulum during detection, amply suffices. We will describe later how to distinguish between stagnant and running water.

(b) *Gold*

As a general rule it may be accepted that the sample must resemble the object of search in its chemical and physical constitution, but that its quantity and mass do not enter into the matter. A gold sample may consist of a tenth of a gram, which is sufficient to find a deposit of any size. A sample of the smallest size is quite sufficient, and need bear no relation to the size of the objective. On the contrary, when we are carrying a sample of gold, however small, we will at first always be attracted towards the most important deposits. How to evaluate the volume of the body we are seeking is a matter we will deal with later, for we must first study the problems of prospection on the ground and on the map, telluric emissions and so on.

Seeing that the sample must resemble the objective in nature and composition, it is not therefore possible to detect a deposit of gold with a sample of wrought gold, such as a ring, jewels, etc. These objects, being alloys usually containing copper, will resonate just as well to copper. Moreover, in these two metals the resonance will be bad and uncertain, and lead the operator into error. The conception of similarity in the matter of samples must be rigorously observed.

Whenever radiesthetic analyses are carried out in order to find out the elements in a compound body, we must make use of samples of all the elements successively. You must understand that the possibilities of Radiesthesia are very great, but that it has its limitations. As a general rule, one can only seek for what one knows something about.

The sample to be used in the search for a lost object is much more difficult to choose. In the case of a jewel, for example, there would be no point in using

gold, platinum, or diamond as a sample. For such samples would take us wherever precious metals and stones are found. One expedient is left us, namely, to reproduce an exact picture of the jewel and add to that specimens of the metals and stones which enter into its composition. Here again the difficulty is great, for the shape of the jewel would have to be very unusual.

In biological investigation samples would consist of histological sections.

A form of sample by no means to be recommended is the photograph of a person it is desired to trace, for a photograph carries with it not only a certain emission belonging to the person it represents but also that of the photographer, the retoucher, its place of origin, etc. To be able to use it to advantage, it would be necessary to possess recent copies of photographic proofs which have not been handled.

As to samples to be used in agriculture, they would always consist of a specimen of something to be matched or found, or of something to syntonise with a type of soil.

When therefore we introduce a sample into the personal field of the operator, that is when we take it in our left hand while holding the pendulum in the right hand, we infallibly alter the emission of our personal field. We give it a different frequency from that it normally possesses, which resonates with the field of influence we are seeking as soon as we reach it.

For in radiesthetic detection the resonance of frequencies, barely perceptible in themselves, undoubtedly plays a part, and is detectable through the human organism of the operator. This, combined with the attraction which similar bodies exert on one another forms the basis of our experiments.

We must add a word about discrimination of sex, in eggs and pregnant animals. It is not enough to say that the pendulum turns clockwise or the reverse to distinguish sex. These pendular phenomena are only reactions towards positive or negative fields of influence, and do not always correspond to the actual sex. There are organisms which are electrically positive or electrically negative without regard to sex. There is no question of sexual inversion or other anomalies, but merely of organisms charged more strongly with one or the other kind of electricity, that is to say possessing an individual polarity independent of their sex.

And so, to determine whether an egg is fertilised and in what manner, it is essential to use a male or female sample in the shape of a male or female product of some kind, and it is only thus that we can tell for certain how the egg is fertilised.

Here again, the phenomenon is simply one of resonance between the sample and the emanation from the living cell, a phenomenon particularly potent and extremely easy to detect.

EXERCISES

1. Take two specimens of alloys similar in composition, and get an assistant to put one of them in some place in your room unknown to you. Holding the other specimen in your left hand and the pendulum in your right, note the direction in which your pendulum will take you. Even if you find you are a little off the true spot, you ought at any rate to detect the direction and the position within 18 inches.

Repeat the same experiment with an alloy of known composition, using as a sample an alloy of the same

metals but in different proportions, and you will see the difference for yourself. You may find the direction, but the degree of error will be greater. In certain cases you will fail completely.

2. Experiment with samples of different foodstuffs, and find out which are present in some made-up dish.

3. Put specimens of different liquids in glass tubes on the table; for this exercise two tubes of ordinary water, two others of mineral water from the same spring, and two others of mineral water from a different spring. Using a pendulum and a sample, look for the tube containing the specimen of water identical with that you want to find, and do the same with the others. Then put a tube of ordinary water near a tube of mineral water; you will find that the pendulum will not react between them, and if you keep one tube in your hand and the others hidden, you will find that you will be drawn only to the place where lies the tube containing the same kind of water.

4. Take several kinds of leaves from different trees and get an assistant to hide them, then, taking one of the leaves as a sample, search for a similar leaf. You will find that at the places where leaves of other kinds are, your pendulum or rod will be quite inert.

5. Put four glasses at the corners of a rectangle, two being of fine glass and two of ordinary glass. You will find that your pendulum will at once respond to glasses of the same kind by oscillating along the line between them.

LESSON X

Remanence and Parasitic Images

WE have now come to an important lesson, for in spite of all the skill an operator may bring to his work, if he does not take into account the phenomena of remanence and parasitic images, all his detections, or rather their results, will be in jeopardy.

We will first define what we mean by these two expressions which refer to two distinct phenomena, both prejudicial to sound detection.

Remanence

When an object has remained in the same spot for some time and is then removed, its resting place retains something in the nature of a trace of its presence. If, during a search, you keep in hand an exact sample of the object, you will first find its present position, but you will also find the place where it was previously.

This is a well known and quite usual phenomenon, but it is responsible for many mistakes, for it is often extremely difficult to discriminate between the places detected, and the more numerous the places where the object has been the more troublesome and delicate will its detection become. In the following lines we will show you how the emissions of remanence can be distinguished.

We must apologise to our readers who possess a technical background for using what will appear to

them to be unsuitable terms; but for the moment we have no others, and the word remanence denotes for us and for all other radiesthetists a well-established phenomenon.

To enable you to appreciate the exact meaning we give to this term, we will mention two examples. When we want to find a lost animal, for instance a dog, we are faced with many difficulties. If we are provided with a sample of the animal, consisting, say, of several hairs taken from his usual resting place, we will detect a number of places, at first, probably, the place where he has lived, then places by which he has passed, especially those where he has stopped for some time; moreover, we will be further hindered by the fact that a lost animal runs about the streets or country, and being on the move will be more difficult to follow.

Another example: when we are seeking a lost object or lost jewels we are faced by a rather similar phenomenon, but one which presents itself in quite a different way. Supposing we have an exact drawing of the lost jewel and that we add a gold sample to this sketch-sample, or a sample of the stones with which the jewel was set, we will find accurately, and in succession, all the places where this object has rested; the drawer or the box and even the places where its owner was in the habit of putting it when dressing or undressing. We will, moreover, detect traces of the object or jewel on all the persons who have touched it. We say well *on all the persons*, as we want to convince you that it is absolutely impossible by a single detection to indicate a thief with certainty from the mere fact that he shows traces of the jewel. We also find these traces on the seller who had the jewel in his hands as well as on people who have worn it for a certain time.

We have often carried out experiments of this kind and have been able to detect, in the case of a jewel lent by a jeweller, all the persons who had cleaned it, or placed it in a window or taken it from a box to carry it to another place. We therefore warn you against arriving at hasty conclusions.

Remanence is, then, a phenomenon which is liable seriously to upset any detection. It reminds one of the manner in which observations are made with the electron microscope. In this operation the object to be examined is covered with a thin layer of collodion, which is afterwards withdrawn, in the shape of a film of extreme thinness. It is this layer which is examined by the electron microscope and reveals the composition of the body examined. We think that remanence in Radiesthesia is something of the same kind.

This remanence of material objects and of living animals and plants has a quality dependent on the time the object has been in any particular spot. This has been observed by very many radiesthetists. We can therefore say that when we detect a very strong remanence, as evidenced by the vigour and intensity of reactions of the rod or pendulum, the spot is either one which the object has occupied for a long time or one where it has been quite recently.

You see, then, that the problem can be tackled more easily when the circumstances are known. We can quite well discriminate, up to a certain point, between the remanence of an object and the place where it actually is. Even in the most unfavourable case, such as when three or four possible places are found in a house, it is easier to verify these four places than to examine the complete building.

The following anecdote will illustrate this. It was our lot to carry out a search for some very small and precious objects which the owner had mislaid; we had indicated two places in a room of the apartment he occupied, and then a third outside the apartment, where indications of the object had been obtained. One of these three places turned out to be the real place; another, a secretary's drawer, was the place where the jewels had rested for two years, and the third point was another apartment whence the jewels had come.

To end this discussion on remanence, one of the most curious phenomena about it occurs in connection with photographs. When you are asked to locate the place where the person represented is to be found, first find out whether the photo has been carried for any length of time by a third person. Generally speaking, when such has been the case, you will find all the places by which the bearer of the photo has passed, but not the exact spot where the person represented by the photo usually dwells. This is a phenomenon of remanence which can be observed every day, and it makes search and detection by means of a photo almost impossible unless the latter is one which has not been retouched or handled by anyone. We will refer to this at greater length in our lesson and show how the difficulty can be obviated.

Parasitic Images

Now we arrive at a subject much more complex and disturbing, and we shall be obliged to speak at some length to describe these images, how they are caused, and how they can be avoided.

As everything is relative, it is the greater or less

degree of sensitiveness of the operator which controls the parasitic images. For the more sensitive the operator, the more accessible or apparently accessible is he to these emissions or radiations, which are really only reflections. In any case this phenomenon of parasitic images, which some radiesthetists with more or less reason call magnetic images, constitutes perhaps the most disturbing phenomenon which we have met with in the course of radiesthetic detection. It occurs principally during a search on the ground, for water, minerals, or buried objects.

We will try to demonstrate by means of concrete examples what form the phenomenon takes.

Suppose we want to find a water point or a spring. At first the water, or rather its emission, will be perceptible in different places corresponding to a projection according to the laws of optics in four directions. If by chance we happen to be near a railway line, we will find the same images all along the rails and at almost regular intervals; in the neighbourhood of lines of electric wires of high or low tension we will find the same images all along the wires. It seems that the parasitic images are propagated in a mirror-like way in accordance with certain laws and are repeated indefinitely, so you will realise how necessary it is to recognise and disentangle these images. That is why mere sensitiveness to radiesthetic emission is not enough.

Similarly, when we seek a mineral in the subsoil the same phenomena occur. At first the images caused by the mineral with the largest volume will be projected on all the little side veins. In addition, these images will be projected over all the large or small streams of water in the proximity of the principal stream, and

particularly where there are sheets of water, even subterranean sheets. It is the presence of water in particular which will be the chief cause of error in all our searches.

If you want to find an object buried in the ground you are confronted by a combination of all these difficulties. For the image of the object will be reproduced in all your surroundings; water, water pipes, electric wires, rails, etc.

How, then, are we to circumvent this difficulty? Apart from the special apparatus which we will discuss in a later lesson, there is a fairly simple method available.

Certain geometrical forms appear to cause a nearby object to throw out images, and you will find that if you lay a circle of metal on the ground, images of an object will be repeated all round the circumference. But put a sample of the object in the middle of the circle, holding another sample in your hand, and the parasitic images will practically disappear. You will then find the object of search at first in the middle of the circle and then at another place—usually the place where the object actually is.

We think we have now explained the essential facts of parasitic images and remanence; you will find them a nuisance at first, but will soon learn to recognise them and to discount their effects.

Note that images are not found in connection with biological and agricultural searches, though remanence has to be reckoned with, and that is bad enough.

The following exercises will make you realise the disturbing effect of the phenomena.

EXERCISES

Remanence

1. Place a single coin in different places in succession in a room. Leave it in each place for the best part of an hour, or better still get a third person to do this. Now place the coin at another spot in the same room. Then take a coin exactly similar to the other as a sample and find with your rod or pendulum the hidden coin and the places where it has previously lain.

2. Take a photo, and get several people to carry it in succession for one or two days. Then, taking the photo with your pendulum, see what reactions you get in front of the persons who have carried it and in front of some who have never touched it.

3. If you have a dog or cat, take three or four of its hairs as a sample and note the places to which you will be drawn by your rod or pendulum. You will probably find a number of places which the animal is wont to frequent.

Parasitic Images

4. Put several cups full of water on your table, and place a little piece of metal among them. Take a similar bit in your hand as a sample, and note the position of the object as shown by the pendulum. It will probably gyrate over the actual spot, but also over several of the cups of water. Note which these are.

5. Repeat this experiment, arranging four cups first in a square and then in lozenge formation. Note the results.

6. Repeat the above exercise, placing on one side, but not too near, a third bit of metal in the middle of a circle made from a small length of electric lead. You should get definite oscillation between the two bits of metal on the table, and the images at the cups will disappear.

7. Make several circles of iron or copper wire, and place an object about a yard away. See where you find the images of your object, a sample of which you are, of course, holding. If there are four circles, place, after this first experiment, another object in the middle of one of the circles and note the difference in the reactions of your rod or pendulum.

LESSON XI

Telluric Emissions I

THE question of the influence of the soil and its emissions has already caused the spilling of much ink. Although this phenomenon is sometimes denied, it is none the less true that the soil exerts an influence on everything living on it, plants, animals, and human beings, and that this influence is caused by the radioactivity of the deep beds of the earth's crust carrying all other emissions due to the constituents of the upper strata with it to the surface. This is a theory very dear to the Curie Institute of Paris.

This influence from the soil consists of what are called telluric waves. Not much is known about them at present, but their effects, or rather their ill effects, are often observed. They are immediately perceptible by the radiesthetist, and may well be the main factor in all radiesthetic detections. Our theory is based on two facts: firstly, their existence admits of the discovery of bodies which are themselves emitters, and secondly, on the fact that they have a direct influence on the human organism and make it sensitive to differences of fields of force of all kinds (see previous lessons, particularly Lesson IV).

Ever since Man first used a rod all dowsers and radiesthetists have claimed, with good reason, to be able to find water and minerals in the subsoil, but the estimation of their depth, and also of their importance, has always been a matter of difficulty.

We have, then, two subjects to discuss, on the one hand, the effect on the operator of the soil and of his surroundings, and on the other, the extent to which he can detect the various influences which the soil emits.

Telluric emissions can be detected in the same way as others, that is to say by using samples as for water or minerals, but with the difference that these emissions are of unknown origin or are due to fields of super-ionisation as in the case of geological faults.

Hence when we use a rod or pendulum to detect faults we must first provide ourselves with a sample of water to make sure that the emission is not due to subterranean water. When we are satisfied on this point we will find that the pendulum will gyrate, usually counter-clockwise, and the more violent the movement the stronger the emission.

It must be remembered that whenever the field of ionisation is, for one reason or another, above normal, the magnetic field of the earth undergoes certain modifications, which in their turn affect pendular reactions.

In principle, we can say that at any place where no anomaly exists in the shape of stagnant or running water, faults or cavities, the rod or pendulum will not be affected. On the other hand, wherever reactions occur we will find the conditions to be abnormal, caused, possibly, apart from the above, by electric cables of high or low tension, water pipes, etc.

To distinguish all these emissions very great care is required, and our personal reactions towards them must be learnt.

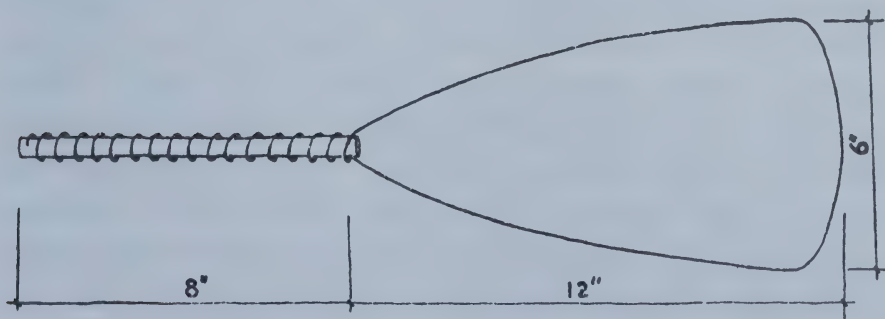
Telluric emissions, which can be most easily detected with the wire instrument described below, are generally injurious to the human system. All modifications of

fields are perceptible by animals and plants, so we can assume that at any spot where an animal refuses to lie, the rod or pendulum will discover some disturbing influence.

The emissions detected in certain houses are not always due to the soil, but may be caused by the material of which the house is built, especially in the case of modern structures, which in some respects resemble a Faraday cage, owing to water pipes, networks of electric wires, and so on. Such emissions or fields of force are, according to common experience, harmful to all living organisms.

From this we can realise how important it is to choose a suitable spot for our work, especially when engaged in radiesthetic detection, for telluric influences which act on the operator's organism, at the same time affect his power of detection, and may falsify his results.

Apart from the rod and pendulum, there is a third instrument which can be used for the detection of telluric emissions, consisting essentially of a coil of copper wire, which can be made in the following way.



Take a rod of glass or ebonite or some other insulating material about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and wrap round it for a length of about 8 inches copper wire

of a gauge corresponding to the thickness of the rod, say 19 gauge for a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rod. Finish off the wire with a closed loop as in the sketch. The rod can be left inside the coil or removed. In the latter case the material of which the rod is made is of no consequence. The coil is particularly suitable for experienced operators.

To standardise your reactions you start by using the coil over an open well, for example; you will find that in most cases it will dip or rotate. From this you will appreciate the futility of the old suspicion that it is the radiesthetist who makes the rod or pendulum move, for it is not practically possible to influence the loop at will, being, as it is, at the end of a coil held in your hand. This coil, then, will either dip several times, or rotate, or rise towards you. In all cases it will perform these movements only for a definite number of times, and will then stop. The greater the number of movements, the stronger is the emission from the soil.

It is essential to be able to discriminate between an emission caused by a subterranean current, by a geological fault, or by minerals, or again by fields of influence caused by water pipes, polluted water, electric cables, moving and stationary engines. When we can do this we will be able to allow for the interference of all these influences. It is certain that the radiesthetic operator is more sensitive to certain emissions in a more or less ionised field, conditions very often determined by influences outside the soil itself. Again, the operator may find himself in the presence of faults or swift subterranean streams, both of which are the cause of electric phenomena in the soil beneath the surface.

We will now indicate a number of exercises which are extremely important for all detection of any kind.

EXERCISES

1. Make a sample by filling a little bottle with water. Take it in your left hand and hold the pendulum in your right. Then walk towards your house and notice whether you have been able to detect all existing water pipes.

2. Do the same thing, but without the sample. Notice the places where your pendulum moves, omitting those where you know water exists. Observe which way your pendulum gyrates. Check whether these places are those by which an electric cable passes. By this method of elimination you will be able to locate the purely telluric emissions, with which we are now concerned.

3. Repeat the above exercises with a rod. This time, if you are working without the sample, pay attention to your polarity. The rod will dip over water, even without a sample, if you are positively polarised, and will lift if you are negatively polarised. Over electric cables it may give violent reactions. Note your reactions in all cases.

4. Take either a pendulum or rod, whichever you prefer, and examine a garden. Note the places where your detector moves and find out the cause, that is to say, the presence of greater humidity where plants, or rather certain kinds of plant, flourish, and of telluric emissions where plants are feeble or have died. Note that telluric emissions are not always harmful to vegetation, but are favourable to certain kinds of plant and unfavourable to others.

5. If you have made a coil, go through these exercises again. Your coil will perform diverse movements. In certain cases it will dip, in others rotate, and lift over what are probably electric forces. Note your reactions, as they are extremely important for all your future work.

6. Perform again one of the exercises on polarity (p. 13)—that with a pendulum over a plate of copper or zinc—but in different places; that is in a different house, or a different district if you can manage it, taking care that the soil differs in one place from that in another in respect to composition and humidity. Note, from your reactions, under what conditions your polarity is changed. The results will show you the necessity for always working under the same conditions if you are to interpret your reactions to the best advantage.

LESSON XII

Distant Detection I

Detection on Maps and Plans

This is a much-debated and much-criticised subject, it is the black spot of Radiesthesia, the favourite point of attack by its adversaries and, to speak the truth, one for which a rational explanation is entirely lacking. However, though quite amazing, it is none the less genuine and, when carried out by an expert, the results, in the majority of cases, turn out to be correct.

We ask ourselves how it is possible to carry out a detection on a map, by which we mean examining a map with a rod or pendulum and noting those spots on it where our instrument reacts. At such places we conclude the presence of an object of some kind on or below the surface or some change of soil. We will examine the conditions under which this detection is possible.

To begin with, the word map must be understood to include any diagrammatic representation of an area or building drawn to scale, such as geological, geographical, or 'road' maps, as well as architectural and surveyors' plans, plans of gardens, orchards, woods, etc. The first condition the map should fulfil is that it should be drawn or printed on a sufficiently large scale and that a drawing should be fairly accurate. Every inaccuracy in a map inevitably entails a

corresponding inaccuracy in a radiesthetic prospection, in the form of a displacement of the point located.

It would appear, then, that a plan repeats in every respect the properties of the area of ground, the house, or the countryside which it represents.

Many radiesthetists have, somewhat prematurely, tried to provide an explanation, and thereby caused Radiesthesia to be discredited by scientists. Although we consider that the attitude which rejects every supposition or hypothesis on the score that it is not immediately explainable far from scientific, we cannot claim to give a real explanation of this phenomenon. We can only suggest that it is a question of resonance between an accurate plan and the site it represents. In a previous lesson we have shown the extent to which geometrical figures and two-dimensional or three-dimensional forms can influence the pendulum's movements; can we see in this a vague explanation of the phenomenon of map dowsing?

The method of detection on maps is exactly the same in principle as for other detections. Remember your polarity and what we have learnt about telluric emissions and remanence. All these phenomena will be met with as frequently on plans as on the ground itself—a mysterious thing but incontestable.

We must remember, too, the lesson about samples. One of the precepts we must never forget is 'without a sample—no sound detection'. This rule is just as true for detection on maps. When you are searching for water you use a water sample; when you want to analyse a specimen of soil, you use various samples, such as limestone, silicon, clay, etc.

You then spread out your map, on a table if possible, orientated north and south, which is the most suitable

direction, seeing that we are working without the help of any apparatus, and are only using the earth's magnetic field and our own powers of detection. The plan is now 'set'.

Take care, when you are working on a map, that no one else puts his hand on it; and don't stand over it in such a way as to cramp your movements, for this again is a frequent source of error.

We have made some experiments with plans in relief. We used to think, as did many other radiesthetists, that a plan in relief should give more accurate results, seeing that it more closely reproduces the actual appearance of the ground. But we were quite wrong.

When one examines such a plan, the pendulum makes a variety of movements, which correspond exactly with the variations in the earth's magnetic field, as distorted by the inclined surfaces such as mountains, valleys, and peaks. We made some experiments on a relief map of the region of Briançon, which is very mountainous. Our pendulum was clearly agitated above mountain-tops—a good illustration of the phenomenon of peaks—then they followed the valleys and were clearly influenced by the mountain slopes. This was all due to variations in the earth's magnetic field caused by the inequalities of the relief map, but so far as our real object was concerned we could detect nothing at all. From this experiment we can see that we must use only flat plans, drawn to scale, as exactly as possible; in such conditions we can achieve detection more perfectly and with less difficulty than we could on the ground itself.

For actual detection rods and pendulums alone are suitable, made of neutral material as far as possible,

for those of metal undoubtedly cause mistakes. A steel pendulum, for example, will give reactions wherever there are railway lines, railway depots, or objects of any other kind containing steel. Remember the law of attraction of the largest mass. You will be drawn towards the most important depots, double or treble lines of railway, and so on.

It is easy to find out with a sample of water, for instance, what reaction is given by your pendulum over the rivers marked on your plan. When the same reaction occurs where no river or pond is shown, you can be sure that you are over damp ground with water in the subsoil. Do not conclude at once that there is a spring, for it may be only a marsh, underground sheet-water, irrigated fields, or such-like.

With a sample of limestone or silicon and other rocks, you can, in the same way, study the composition of the soil. In Exercise 2 we describe another technique which will make your work easier.

When looking for gold on a map, avoid using a wedding-ring or a watch as a sample. If you do find indications of gold it will be due to chance, for wrought gold is of no avail in the search for pure gold, which is malleable and, moreover, usually occurs in veins. In this state the rock contains a very small percentage of gold, and we cannot assume that a bit of wrought gold will act as a sample.

In dealing with buildings, the procedure is, in principle, the same. Supposing you want to find a water pipe in the wall of a room in your house. You must draw a plan of the room as accurately as possible. If the room measures, say, 16 feet by 10 feet, you should make a drawing showing sides of 16 inches by 10 inches, or 2 inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, though this is

rather small for our work. If, however, you are using an architect's drawing you have naturally a scale plan ready to hand.

As before, we will describe some exercises to accustom you to the elementary search on the map. The subject, being a very wide one, will be continued in greater detail in our next lesson.

EXERCISES

1. Take a road map of a district you know well and 'set' it. Then take a water sample and move your pendulum over the visible water ways. Note the movement of your pendulum and note your reactions towards water; they should be already known to you.

2. Repeat the same exercise, but under different conditions. Put your water sample at one corner of the northern edge of your map; then move the pendulum between the sample and the map, and at a given moment it will oscillate in a certain direction, which we follow up till the pendulum changes its movement to one of gyration, and then stops dead. The direction of gyration, clockwise or counter-clockwise, will be in accordance with your polarity as explained in Lesson II.

3. Get a sample of chalk and put this too on the northern edge of the map. Note the direction your pendulum takes, and follow it up. At a certain spot the pendulum will stop dead, showing that you have reached the limit of the chalk country.

4. Take a sample of iron. Follow the railway lines as marked. Note the more or less violent reactions at certain points, and find out whether they represent engine-houses or railway sidings.

5. Take an electric battery as a sample of electricity. Place it as before at the north edge of the map; try to find the cables and power-houses in the area without looking at the map. Mark these points and verify them.

6. Draw the outline of your garden. Move your pendulum over the plan and note the points at which movements occur. Verify on the ground that such places correspond to those where plants do not thrive or to some other obstacle to their growth.

LESSON XIII

Distant Detection II

You now know almost all the conditions required for working from plans, so we will show you some of its practical applications.

Working from a plan often admits of greater accuracy in the detection of water and minerals than search on the actual ground. The reason is easy to understand. You have seen from the previous lessons that parasitic phenomena, interferences, and other influences can affect the operator. By working on a plan at the start these drawbacks are in a large measure avoided, or at any rate reduced to a minimum.

We can easily find water on a map, as described in the second exercise of the previous lesson.

Having found the position of the water on the map, we must try to find out whether it is stagnant or running. We must remember what our reaction was towards stagnant water, that is over the glasses of water in Lesson I, to enable us to interpret the pendulum's movements. Next we must see, by observations round the point detected, whether the pendulum indicates any other direction than that by which we reached it. If this is so, we have actually found our stream, and can follow it up. To find out whether we are going up- or down-stream there is a simple rule. When you follow a line which appears to correspond to a stream, draw back your pendulum

quickly along the line already traversed. If the pendulum stops abruptly you are over water flowing in a direction opposite to the movement of your pendulum, that is, in the present case, just before it stopped the pendulum was moving up-stream.

We advise you to practise at first on known water points before seeking unknown ones in the manner we are going to describe. The more violent the movement of the pendulum, the stronger is the current. When you are over a sheet of water, you will, according to your polarity, get either a movement of large amplitude or else feeble movements over shallow sheets and those of small extent, but a total stop over a sheet of water of great depth. To obtain an accurate estimate of the depth and yield of water you will have to make use of amplifiers in the shape of radioactive tubes, etc. But this study forms part of our fourteenth lesson, and we will confine ourselves at present to work with rod and pendulum alone.

When you carry out detection for water with your rod you proceed in the same way, but in moving the rod round the water sample it will dip at a certain moment, not over the point at once but when it passes over the line you have already traced with the pendulum. You must follow this line, that is to say, you must continue to cut it at increasingly greater distances until the rod reveals no further obstacle; it is at this moment that you have reached your objective. You must then go back and find out exactly where the line ends.

According to your polarity, your rod will dip over a sheet of water and lift over running water, denoting positive polarity, if it does the opposite, your polarity is negative. Polarity must be taken into account

when finding the direction of flow with the rod. If you are positively polarised your rod will lift going up-stream and dip going down-stream, and if your polarity is negative it will do the opposite. Take your own polarity into account before arriving at any conclusion. In using this method the amplitude of the movements will provide the only guide to depth and yield of the stream.

Search for metals, or rather veins of metals or of minerals, is no more difficult to carry out. The technique is the same, with orientated plan, specimen of metal or mineral at the north edge, you proceed as before. The only difference is that before beginning, you examine the metal or mineral itself, so as to find out what your personal reaction is towards it. Take a simple example, gold or silver, copper or lead.

Put a specimen in front of you and see whether the gyrations of the pendulum are clockwise or counter-clockwise, or whether the rod dips or lifts, for the same movements will occur on a plan. Remember also that your detector is attracted by the larger mass and that you will be automatically drawn towards the larger vein of metal. Your detector will almost certainly reveal other movements, which are due for the most part to the fact that metal in a vein is also to be found in insignificant quantities in the surrounding ground.

Remember, too, the information given in Lesson X about parasitic images, and make allowance for them.

All search begun on a map will naturally end on the ground, but the elucidation is infinitely more easy on the former. To complete a detection on a map alone much experience is required, as well as great skill.

Another application of this method consists in the finding of lost objects, but in this there are many

pitfalls. The first difficulty encountered is that generally there will be no sample available. For instance, if a watch has been mislaid it will always be possible to get another as a sample. But if their only point of resemblance is their ability to record the passage of time, we will detect the positions of all other watches in the house you are searching. This, however, is no great drawback. On the other hand, what is to be done in the case of a lost bit of jewellery, for instance a ring containing a diamond or a pearl? If we use a gold or a diamond sample we are liable to locate any other object containing similar material. There is only one thing to do, that is make use of the radiesthetic properties of 'form'. So, however improbable it may seem, we must use a sample in the shape of as good a drawing of the object as possible, to which we add samples of the corresponding metal and stone. Nine times out of ten we will succeed in finding our object by this method.

The case of a lost or missing person or animal is very different. A lost animal always runs. A dog, for example, generally never stops until he is quite exhausted, unless someone takes him in. It is therefore extremely difficult to follow an animal's track, and success in such a venture constitutes a veritable radiesthetic triumph, for the emission, already extremely feeble, is blanked by other emissions or fields of force in the animal's surroundings, running as it does along roads amongst vehicles and passers by.

The difficulty of tracing people is greater, for we are here faced with a phenomenon of permanent remanence, perceptible at places from which they started and where they stopped and by the impressions left by them along their route. The task is most difficult when

undertaken during the night, that is when people are lying down and therefore immobile. In any case we advise you not to put your trust in work of this kind before having verified your results on several previous occasions.

We will describe a last example which we cite as warning.

Almost all radiesthetists claim to be able to tell whether the original of a photograph is alive or dead. *It is not possible to do this with any certainty*, and their mistakes are often serious and heartbreaking. We want to make the practice of Radiesthesia a sure and ready means of help, but its exponents, even the most skilful, must know their own limits and accept them. A radiesthetist who claims to perform what he knows he cannot do, does injury to the cause of Radiesthesia instead of promoting it. Do not imagine that because you are an amateur your conclusions are of no importance. We hold that the faculty of detection which has been developed by a large number of people during the last two generations is but the outcome of a power, innate in the human organism, which we must learn to use.

At first glance these phenomena all seem difficult to accept; nevertheless, such are the facts. Detection carried out in this manner is quite possible. Hundreds of radiesthetists achieve it every day as a matter of course.

When you have carried out the exercises, and have got used to working on plans, you will realise that this method is one of the surest and simplest, demanding no special effort but only close attention. You must remember what you have already learnt about remanence, harmonics, magnetic phenomena, and the effect

of 'form' which are so insidious and misleading. But every detection on plans, even if unsuccessful, will be instructive if you take the trouble to find out the cause of your mistakes. You will then realise that these mistakes merely serve to confirm the procedure and that you have encountered some feature hitherto unknown to you.

We advise you therefore always to seek a cause of a success or of a failure, for by so doing you will gain a great sense of security and increase the value of your experiences.

EXERCISES

1. Obtain a large-scale map, and find out the positions of water as already explained. Move your pendulum round a water point, and note when it begins to move in a certain direction. Follow this direction, and then with a brisk movement take it backward. Note the pendular movement at this moment. If the movement continues you are going down-stream; if it stops at the backward movement you are going against the current. Verify the direction of this on the map.

2. Take a map of North Yorkshire, for example. You are going to try to find the sites of iron deposits. Place a bit of iron as a sample at the north edge of the map and hold the pendulum between it and the area to be examined. Your pendulum, in moving round the sample, will indicate a certain direction. Follow this direction till the pendulum stops or starts to gyrate. You should then be over deposits of iron ore. Try to note the point on which your pendulum presents the greatest feeling of heaviness and gyrates most

strongly. Check afterwards whether you were at the appropriate spot.

3. Examine a map of Sussex, for example, where there are chalybeate springs. To this end we will use specimens of iron and of water, placed together as usual in a corner of the map, or in the middle of it, and adopt the same technique as before. Indicate the places located as accurately as possible.

4. Now try to find an object of some kind. Begin with a simple thing, for instance a watch. Draw a plan of a room in which the watch has been deposited by someone else; it need not be hidden, but merely placed on a piece of furniture. Put the plan before you and take another watch as a sample. The shape is not very important, as the 'movement' serves as a sample of the principle on which watches are made. Verify the place detected, if this is wrong find out what feature in the conditions has caused the mistake.

You can vary this exercise by putting the watch in two or three different places in succession, then, owing to remanence, you will find traces of the watch at each of these places.

5. On a plan of your house search for an object of which you possess only a drawing, using the same technique, but without any other sample. If you cannot locate it add a sample of the material of which the object is made.

These experiments can be varied *ad infinitum*, and we will leave it to you to experiment in your own way.

6. Examination at a distance of a piece of ground to ascertain the nature of its soil :

Take a map of Africa or some other country. Using an amplifier of some kind (see next lesson), take as

samples a bit of gold or a bit of coal. See whether you can detect the positions of mines and the principal coal deposits. Note the places which in your opinion contain the larger quantity of metal or mineral.

7. Obtain a picture of a dog from a friend and find out the colour of its coat.

8. Take the photograph of a person and try to follow him on a map. You will certainly not succeed at once, but you will be able to note many of the places he has passed through.

9. Examine the picture of a factory and find out what it produces by using a series of samples.

LESSON XIV

Amplifiers

You have already learnt how to carry out a number of radiesthetic experiments with simple appliances. The methods you have used will enable you to judge of the value of amplifiers and to what extent they are really efficacious.

What do we understand by 'amplifier'? It is a device which in some manner increases the pendular reactions and makes them more obvious, so that the work of detection is less tiring and more rapid. Any apparatus which enables a pendular reaction to take place where otherwise it would not have done so, is also included in the category of amplifier.

We no longer limit ourselves to simple results obtained with the rod or pendulum using only our own field of action and the earth's magnetic field, but we now resort to a new expedient which will enable us to appreciate fields of force which have hitherto escaped us.

Amplification can be effected by means of:

1. Magnets.
2. Resinoidal or resinous substances.
3. Electric condensers.
4. Tubes containing slightly radioactive substances.
5. Magnetic, electric, and electro-magnetic fields.
6. Beams of light.

Everyone knows that a magnet has a magnetic field extending to a certain distance, which we discovered in an earlier lesson by means of a compass, and also by our pendular reactions, the distance so obtained being the greater.

When we want to detect an emission from an object or from a piece of ground (particularly in the case of maps), we can easily increase our natural sensitivity by placing two magnets facing one another and so forming a field over the spot we wish to examine. The increase in our sensitivity depends largely on the strength of the magnets. There are operators who prefer weak magnets, others magnets of many gauss. But certain precautions must be taken, for the magnets may cause a deviation of the emission. You will then find your objective a little nearer to the right or left, to the north or the south, at an angle from the true line, which is constant for the same strength of magnet and for the same operator. To avoid this drawback we advise you to find out first the size of this angle by detecting visible objects, and to apply the necessary correction in future cases.

We have found that when carrying out the analysis of a substance by means of samples of the elements it probably contains, we are nearly always successful when we put the body in question in front of us on a table and cover it with a sheet of colophane, which is a resinous product from pine. Using our rod and a succession of samples, we find the strength of our reactions doubled and are able to carry out our analysis with disconcerting ease, even to the detection of constituents in minute quantities.

With condensers the question is more complex. By condenser we mean an arrangement of a number of

plates of two different kinds, the amplifying power depending on the number of plates.

We can make our own condensers from plates of lead and of paraffin about 4 inches square placed one above the other alternatively, or four sheets of ordinary white paper alternating with sheets of silver paper such as are used for wrapping up bars of chocolate.

If we place the object to be analysed below a little support on which we put one lead plate, we will find that the pendular movement weakens or even stops. We then add a paraffin plate to the lead plate and the pendulum starts again. We repeat this operation two or three times adding plates of lead and paraffin alternately, and after four of each have been placed we get a perfect reaction, easy and effortless, unaffected by parasitic fields. We recommend this method, particularly to those who want to carry out analyses, maybe of foodstuffs, the composition of which can then easily be regulated.

The use of tubes of radioactive matter is particularly recommended in work on plans or for biological detection.

Curious though it may appear, when you put a tube of this substance on a plan, and place your sample on the tube, all reception appears to be stimulated in a surprising manner. The method is exactly the same as that we described in Lesson XIII, but reception is very much easier, for it feels as if the whole plan had become alive.

Electromagnetic and Electric Fields

This section is of great importance, for we have found that amplification obtained by means of these fields is not only very marked but extremely subtle.

Its greatest advantage is that they can be varied and adjusted according to individual reactions, whilst all the other methods we have mentioned are invariable. Our main contention regarding the radiesthetist is that every pendular reaction and every decision obtained by the rod or the coil is essentially individual. We are then naturally attracted towards the use of magnetic and electric fields which can easily be controlled and therefore adapted to any individual according to his needs and his receptive faculties.

We found in the course of our experiments that a direct current from an ordinary battery gives rise to different reactions, depending on its voltage—for instance, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$. We then tried, by placing a potentiometer in the circuit, to vary this very small current and found that even the most sensitive operator, by varying the current according to circumstances, can avoid to a great extent such disturbing factors as earth emissions, faults, water, etc. By creating an artificial field of force we made ourselves independent of the earth's magnetic field and immune to unwanted external influences. We then went a step farther and used an alternating current, varying it as necessary very gradually by microamps, and our results were just as remarkable. In this way we have overcome the difficulties caused by parasites and our dependence on the weather, heat, cold, and humidity. Our pendular reactions have become consistent and regular, and are carried out with less fatigue than hitherto.

We also made use of purely electric fields and found their effect so great that we can only recommend their use to very experienced radiesthetists.

As a result of these experiments we devised an electromagnetic apparatus, for use with direct current

from a battery, for professionals such as prospectors for minerals, and important water supplies.

The use of beams of light as an aid to detection was explained in Lesson VIII.

These are the principal methods of amplification generally used by practical operators, but we prefer magnetic fields and coloured light as being the most adaptable.

EXERCISES

1. Get a simple plan of a room in your house in which there is a clock. Take a watch and put it at the edge of the plan; then put two magnets, one on each side of the plan so that their fields include the whole surface, taking care that their opposite poles are facing. Seek the position of the clock. Note how and to what degree you deviate from the true direction. Do this exercise again with another object or another watch which has been hidden in the room. Note the distance by which you have deviated the first time and, after applying the correction, see whether the position of the second object corresponds.

2. Obtain a piece of colophane. It can always be had from a music shop; a small plate for a violin will be suitable. Put on your table a thin slice of potato or carrot and put the colophane over it. Then, sample in hand, try to find the composition of these objects. For the potato, take as samples starch, water, and potassium.

Do the same analysis without the sheet of colophane and note the difference in the reactions.

3. Make a condenser of leaves of paper as described above. Put some hairs in an envelope, close it, and

put the condenser on it. At first the motion of the pendulum over it will be normal. Now cover the envelope with the first leaf of silver paper. Note your reaction and continue until there are four pairs of leaves in position. If you continue this experiment you will see how the force of your reactions corresponds to the number of leaves in the condenser.

4. Put a plan which you wish to examine in front of a wall plug of the electric circuit and note how easily your reactions occur. Exercises of this sort are difficult without electric apparatus made specially for the purpose. If you have an electro-magnet you can put it on your table and work while it is in action, but your results will hardly be conclusive, as the current will be stronger than you require.

5. Arrange a beam of light, which can be done by placing a piece of cardboard with a hole in it in front of an ordinary lamp. In front of this opening put either gelatine filters as supplied at Kodak's, or transparent paper of different colours. Direct this beam on to the hand which holds the pendulum and also on to the map. You will find that certain objects will be more easily picked up under one colour than under another; and perhaps you will find certain emissions which have hitherto escaped you. In any case you must always use a sample.

LESSON XV

Telluric Emissions II

WHEN we study any particular area of ground we must discriminate between the various influences by which the rod is affected; they may be due to water in the form of underground sheets or streams or to geological strata or, again, to fields of force emanating from faults in the ground at varying depths.

We advise you to use the rod or the coil as described in the eleventh lesson. The coil is particularly effective with the very sensitive; others had better begin with the rod, which gives sharper indications and so makes detection more easy. As for the pendulum, its movements cannot be properly interpreted without a sample, and that is why we do not recommend it in this case. Another technique, described in the previous chapter, depends on the use of amplifying apparatus.

If we wish to examine an area, 25 yards square say, by the method of strips, we should begin by dividing it into widths of 1 yard, each of which we will then have to traverse from end to end. Having completed this in one direction, we must repeat the operation in the direction at right angles. The rod should be handled in the manner described in the first lesson and the amplitude of its movements noted, and also the direction. Whether the movement is a rise or a dip does not depend entirely on the field of influence but also on your own polarity, as we have described in our second lesson.

In order to discriminate between reactions due to telluric emissions and those due to water, you should first go over the ground carrying a sample of water. Having observed your reactions, you should then lay aside the sample and go over the ground without it. With the sample the rod will react to water only, but without a sample it will react to telluric emissions as well as to water.

When we have located a stream or a sheet of water we must find out where the edges are and the extent of the sheet. To do this we must mark the exact spot where the first movement of the rod takes place and then the path along which the rod will give continual reactions, until it ceases to do so.

We advise you to make this search in different directions. The result will give only a general picture of the influence produced by the sheet, but we are not at present trying to find the yield or the depth, which are only of importance if a bore is contemplated. What we want to do now is to study influence of the sheet with a view to its possible effects on the soil, the vegetation, and animal life. The important point is to locate the edges, for it is there that the most harmful emissions occur, and the fact that ionisation counters reveal an increase in ionisation at the edges of open stretches of water gives considerable support to this belief.

Next, starting from a central point, we walk in several directions, paying particular attention to the rod's reactions. We will find that there are places, always near the edges, where the reactions become violent. If we are doing these exercises in country known to us (and this is always advisable at the start from the point of view of control) we will probably

find that it is at such places that the majority of plants are of poor growth and men and animals do not thrive.

Using the coil, we proceed in the same manner. It will rotate directly we enter the field of influence and point in the direction of the water. At the edges of the sheet it will give more or less violent rotary movements and stop abruptly at the middle of the sheet. Over a subterranean stream the coil will stop after a certain number of movements but in a definite position indicating the direction of flow.

When, in examining an area of ground, we are convinced that there is no water to be found, but, possibly, geological faults or emissions from the ground itself, we must proceed differently. It is, of course, possible that the reactions may be due to external influences, such as high-tension cables, dynamos, or other electric machines or radio transmitters. Such things can easily be discovered, and should be located before starting the search for telluric emissions. It has often happened that radiesthetists have claimed to have discovered unusual emissions which have really been due to these causes. We should be on guard against committing such blunders and make sure that all the local conditions have been studied before proceeding farther.

Having allowed for these external influences and for subterranean water, we must note the places where our instruments continue to react. We will often find, on investigation, that these places or others very near them are liable to be struck by lightning. This observation conforms with the well-known fact that it is nearly always the same telegraph post which is struck. Ionisation counters used near them have shown an increase of ionisation from that neighbourhood, and this favours the discharge of atmospheric electricity.

The cause of the excess of ionisation has nearly always been traced to the presence of water.

Whatever may be the cause of telluric emissions, sheets of water, subterranean streams, or dry faults—the effect produced on the growth of plants and the health of animals and human beings is nearly always harmful.

Except for a few medicinal plants, vegetation cannot thrive on ground traversed by telluric rays. Many animals become unhealthy or perish, and human beings can ascribe many of their illnesses to them. Such people are nearly always ailing, and then one day they become downright ill.

The texture of the ground plays an important part, and sometimes modifies their effects. The electrical conductivity of the soil varies according to its composition, and the harmful nature of the radiations is thereby increased or reduced. On the other hand, when a badly radiated spot is exposed to the sun the natural ionisation of the air sensibly reduces the harmful effect. It follows that localities and buildings which never get any sunlight, and are therefore damp, constitute an ideal conductor for harmful emissions and are likely to suffer from their ill effects.

Certain animals, however, such as ants, deliberately seek these emissions, and wherever we find an ant-heap or the track of ants across a road we can be sure that we are on the line of a subterranean stream—most probably on an edge. If there are several streams superimposed the emission at the surface will be particularly bad.

In mountainous country where swift underground streams flow down from the upper areas, physio-pathological troubles, such as goitre and enlarged

thyroid, are often found amongst the local inhabitants. Mountain streams possess, too, a quality of their own—an electric field increased by the higher velocity causing greater friction between the water and the rocky clefts through which it pushes.

We will now try to give you some idea of how to avoid the effects of telluric emissions and render them innocuous. There are many apparatus which guarantee protection against them, but we have not heard of any rigid experiments to show by other methods than the rod and pendulum whether such methods are effective.

Nevertheless, it is useful to take certain elementary precautions, for though we cannot prove all our statements scientifically, practical proof of an empirical kind exists in the visible effects of the immunity given to plants and animals.

We do not think that apparatus of an 'omnibus' kind are of much use; every locality has emissions and electric fields peculiar to itself caused by influences of different kinds. The strength and harmfulness of their emissions differ and cause inversion of polarity in plants and animals in varying degrees.

We have noticed that objects of metal, particularly those which are round and cylindrical, seem to impede telluric emissions by creating a mixed field which is relatively less harmful.

We cannot reasonably set about protecting a place or locality without regard to the elementary laws of electricity, and we must avoid certain methods recommended such as surrounding a house with an earthed iron wire, or circling a room with a piece of copper wire, for they generally produce the opposite effect. Anyone conversant with Faraday's simple law of

induction will realise that such expedients will only reinforce the local electric fields.

The method of protection we propose is nevertheless based on the above law of induction. We know that all spherical metal objects, being more permeable than air, attract certain kinds of electric current, allowing them to pass without difficulty, whilst cylindrical objects when closed at the bottom can only disturb the harmful fields and are unable to create independent ones.

As a result of these observations we make use of rings of metal in which static charges are induced, the polarity reversed and the appropriate fields created (see Exercise 6). When these rings are placed upon the edges of the areas of harmful radiations, they will under certain conditions entirely neutralise their effect. The wire, however, must be of suitable size, for it is essential that the fields of influence should be in accordance with the area to be protected, for if this is not so there will be a risk of increasing rather than diminishing the effect of the emissions.

This method of protection can be controlled by physical instruments such as galvanometers, for they have confirmed the observations of radiesthetists by revealing modifications in the strength of the fields after the rings have been placed in position.

An example of the efficacy of our method is provided by the following episode.

A friend of ours, a large farmer of Beauce, applied to us for help. He took us to one of his stables and showed us two cows which were wasting away without apparent cause, and two others which were subject to abortion. We examined the building with the rod, and discovered in several places signs of very strong telluric emissions. They were probably due to sub-

terranean currents and faults at great depths forming veritable flues for vertical emissions, the harmful effect of which was enhanced by the depth at which they originated.

To neutralise their influence we used the method mentioned above. With careful regard to distances, we placed a number of little rings below the paving in such a way that they could not be displaced.

This happened about twelve years ago. A month after the rings were placed, the sick cows recovered their health, and no further abortions have occurred.

The advantages of protection against these harmful rays are undeniable. They have been demonstrated by the spontaneous growth of plants and trees, by the improved conditions of animals, and especially by the disappearance of inexplicable ailments in human beings. Moreover, the protection acts as a lightning conductor, for lightning is strongly attracted by negative terrestrial fields, and when these fields have been neutralised the source of attraction no longer exists.

We will now describe a few practical exercises.

EXERCISES

1. Select a piece of ground about 5 yards by 3 yards. Divide it as already described into strips about 1 yard wide and walk slowly along the first strip, rod in hand. Put in a peg at every point where the rod starts moving and another where it stops, each suitably marked. Do this exercise first with the rod only, and then holding a water sample as well. Note your results.

2. Repeat this exercise with the coil, noting carefully the direction of its movement.

3. Carrying a water sample, use the rod and the coil over a small surface stream near a bridge and note your reactions. Start at a distance from it of about 10 yards. Note the exact spots where your instruments start moving and watch their movements, as you slowly approach the stream. Cross it by the bridge and proceed to the same distance on the other side. Return over the bridge, watching your reactions the whole time, remaining over the water for five to ten minutes. You will undoubtedly find that saturation will occur after a more or less short interval which is of a strictly individual kind, and the reactions above water will cease.

Return to the bank, where if there are infiltrations you will again obtain reactions, as the field is of a different pattern; you will then be able to distinguish the reaction caused by the field of influence of the stream from that due to the presence of water itself.

4. Examine an empty room with the rod or coil. Trace the lines which seem to represent the edges of underground streams, water, or faults; in this case the cause is not important. Put various objects in the room, such as a metal bucket, pots, or pans, in different places and see whether the lines you have marked out remain the same or are modified in some way.

5. If there is a garden available examine it in the same way as in the first exercise and observe the condition of the plants at places where you have obtained reactions.

6. Examine a small living-room as in the fourth exercise. If you discover any doubtful areas arrange protection by means of rings as described below. If you are using the coil you must note carefully the

length and width of the bands which appear to be doubtful and then the number of movements the coil makes. The number will generally be a measure of the intensity of the influence. Note the length and width of the room, but do not choose a bedroom, for, as this is a first attempt and you are not as yet sufficiently sure of yourself, you might misinterpret the indications.

The sizes of the rings of wire or copper should be about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, which should provide partial protection over a radius of 12 feet and absolute protection over a radius of 5 feet.

If the room, or portion of room, has a side 12 feet long you should place two rings on each side; this should provide protection from all emissions.

If you use too many or too large rings you will produce an adverse effect by reinforcing the negative emissions and making them more harmful.

When you have placed these rings in position, go over the room again and verify with your coil that the internal area has been protected. You will notice that all the reactions of the rod or pendulum have disappeared. If this is not so the coil will continue to make more or less violent movements; if they are weaker or less frequent it will mean that the room is only partly protected.

You must not generalise on these figures; they are valid only for a room about 12 feet square. For other dimensions different figures must be taken.

You can carry out this exercise just as well in the open air.

7. If you are living in suitable country, try some experiments over ant-hills; observe the reactions of the rod and coil along an ants' track. If this is not possible locate in a room a spot which seems particularly

unhealthy. Place on this spot a jug of milk or some easily perishable food, putting a like quantity of the same milk or food on a spot which appears healthy. Note the condition of the food after four hours.

This exercise is recommended as providing a simple and practical way of estimating your own powers.

LESSON XVI

Prospection for Water

You know how to detect water, and you can frequently tell whether it is a stream or a sheet, though to do so is not always easy. We are often told by a student that he has found such and such a stream, but on inquiry find that no confirmation has yet been provided by a bore or well.

Let us begin by deciding who is capable of becoming a water diviner, for a skilled radiesthetist is not necessarily able to locate water. As we have tried to show you, the special branch of Radiesthesia you take up should depend on your aptitude and not on your natural inclination, for it is not a question of choosing an intellectual activity but of making use of a psychobiological faculty.

The good water diviner, who has always existed and is, as we have discovered in the course of wide experience, much more common than is usually supposed, is generally of an arthritic constitution and therefore sensitive to the presence of water. Everyone possesses this sensitiveness in a greater or less degree, and, like any other natural gift, can develop it by conscious effort, that is to say by frequent practice with the rod or pendulum, or better still with the coil described in the eleventh lesson.

To start with, however, we advise you to use the rod, which is more suitable for the less sensitive, and later,

when your sensitiveness has been developed, to adopt the coil. A pendulum over water is uncertain, and has to be used with great care.

Begin by carrying out the first exercise at the end of this lesson. You have to continue the walk on the other side, because the distance to which your sensitiveness extends is not necessarily the same as when approaching. This is due to the effect of saturation, and your personal technique will partly depend on this.

You should also observe the force, more or less strong, with which you are attracted when on the bridge. Practise on a number of streams, and you will discover that the force with which the rod reacts over water in no way depends on its volume but on its velocity. The velocity produces by friction a slight electric current, and it is the induced current which you record.

When you experience difficulty in obtaining reactions over water you can safely assume that it is because you are not holding the rod correctly. Begin again, and you will succeed. When you are on the bridge and well over the stream, let the rod go back to its original position, and you will see that it will again dip and that you will be quite unable to hold it level.

When you are dealing with a lake or pond the phenomena will be quite different. Stagnant water produces much slower but no less distinct movements. In approaching, you will in addition detect the usual infiltrations of water, but they must not be confused with the field of influence which is always apparent when approaching an objective. We should add that for greater certainty you should always carry by way of sample a little tube of water.

After these preliminary exercises, we come to the

real problem, namely the detection of underground water.

In approaching an underground stream with the rod the situation is as follows:

The first reaction occurs on entering the field of influence, which is perceptible slightly outside the stream, for the simple reason that such streams emit their fields of force almost vertically at their edges, regardless of anything intervening, even rock and ferro-concrete. Ionisation takes place in the air, spreading slightly on both sides, and it is this which is first perceived by the operator. It is easy to distinguish the edge of a field of influence from the effective edge of a stream for, if a stand is taken up, not facing the line of the stream but outside it and looking along it, the rod will not register any reaction. If, however, you are standing on the actual edge of the stream the rod will react in the same way as when you are facing it.

As the emission of the fields of force is always much stronger on the edges than on the stream itself, it is comparatively easy to determine its width, for the places where the movements of the rod are most pronounced are on the edges.

A different situation arises when we are over several superimposed streams—as often occurs, particularly in localities where there are caves, such as in Derbyshire and Somerset. In such cases a number of very violent movements of the rod take place, indicating successive edges of the superimposed streams. Search is complicated thereby, and we have not only to sort out the different streams but to find out their respective depths.

When a sheet of water is in question there will always be a pronounced but rather weak emission at the edges.

We will probably feel the effect of infiltrations from all sides, and it is for this reason that the detection of sheets is a much more delicate operation than that of streams. The determination of volume and depth is the deciding factor, for if there are no infiltrations the capacity will be small.

The estimation of depth is a crucial point about which we have so often been asked that we will now try to give an answer which will satisfy the majority of water diviners.

A very common method depends on what is known as the 'Bishop's rule'. It consists in finding the distance measured at right angles to the central stream line to the first point where a strong reaction occurs. This distance is often equal to the depth, but when the sub-soil contains clay the depth so found is considerably less than the actual depth, and allowance must be made accordingly.

A better method consists in the use of the coil. Standing over the flow, facing either up- or down-stream, the coil will at first be drawn downwards, and will then start moving, rotating, and pointing in the direction of the current. We have found that each rotation corresponds to a depth of 2 feet. However, we advise you to test this over visible water; we do not think there will be much difference, but a slight correction may be necessary. At a certain moment the coil will stop and will remain several instants in a position which will indicate the direction of the current. After this interval it will begin rotation in the opposite direction, indicating this time, the volume.

In the case of underground sheets of water the first stop refers to the top and a second to the bottom of the sheet.

An estimate of the yield of a stream can also be arrived at from a consideration of its velocity taken in conjunction with the area of the cross-section. The comparative velocity can be found in the following manner.

Hold the coil firmly in one hand above the subterranean stream and give it a slight movement without letting it rotate. Once its inertia is overcome, the coil continues to vibrate until the force of the field of influence of the subterranean current, that is its static magnetic field, has been compensated. By counting the beats the degree of the velocity of the current can be arrived at.

As some sort of guide we can say streams in the plains are usually of fourteen beats, those in the hills, fifteen to sixteen; twenty-five to thirty beats are due to great differences of level which on the surface cause torrents such as we see in the Alps and Pyrenees.

The area of water in a cross-section of a stream naturally depends on the type of strata through which it flows—whether it is flowing freely through a rocky fissure or through a comparatively wide porous bed, and to arrive at a reliable estimate of yield requires much practice and a knowledge of the geological conditions.

Subterranean waters are harmful to plants, animals, and human beings in proportion to the velocity of their flow. Places over emissions from underground streams with a field of influence of fifteen beats are always harmful to vegetation and naturally to human beings living there.

Before starting an actual prospection on the ground, whether it be for water or any other objective, you should, as a matter of course, make a preliminary

examination on a map as described in Lessons XII and XIII, as this may save you much time and fatigue.

When on the ground itself you must remember to take into account the interference which may be caused by electric cables and installations, geological faults and fissures, and the effects of parasitic images, all of which have been dealt with in previous lessons.

Remember, too, that detection is easier in bright sunny weather than when the sky is clouded, and that it is better not to work immediately after a meal, when the receptive faculties are at a low ebb.

EXERCISES

1. Find a small surface stream with a bridge across, and take up your stand, rod in hand, about 15 yards away, and then approach it very slowly. Do not forget to carry a water sample. Note carefully the distance at which your rod begins to move; you will then have entered the zone of influence. Watch the movement of your rod when you are at the edge of the stream and whilst you are crossing the bridge. Continue your march after crossing the bridge until you no longer get any reactions and the rod returns to its initial position. You need to know the distance to which you are affected by the stream.

2. Repeat the same exercise before a pond or lake. Note the effect on your rod before reaching the edge.

3. Examine a pond or well in suitable surroundings and find the lines of inflow and outflow, and also their depth. If there are railings or a well nearby, note where the parasitic images of the water appear and at what intervals.

4. Holding your water sample, search for the water pipes inside a house or flat, if possible not your own. If you have difficulty in finding them, add a sample of lead or iron to the water sample.

5. On a plan of a house find the position of the pipes in accordance with the procedure for working on plans described in Lesson XII.

6. Find a place where a stream is joined by other water from springs.

7. Take your coil and hold it over the surface of a pond, well, or stream. Observe its movements and count them. Check the number of rotations with your distance from the surface of the water, and see whether it conforms with the rule of 2 feet for one rotation.

8. Repeat the same exercise, including the stoppage of the rotation and the subsequent reverse rotation. Check them and see whether they correspond to the actual facts. You should carry out these exercises as far as possible above water of known depth.

9. Present your coil over two streams of water with different rates of flow. Using the technique already described, note the number of dipping movements of the coil. Compare these results with the actual velocity of each stream.

Perform the same exercise over invisible streams and note where plants are harmfully affected and which are healthy. If you are unable to work in the open air, run the water from a tap fairly quickly and note the movement of the coil above the flow.

LESSON XVII

Radiesthesia and Agriculture

THIS lesson concerns all those who have farms or gardens and all others, professional and amateur, who are in any way concerned with agriculture.

The main points for consideration are :

- (1) The causes of diseases and bad crops.
- (2) Remedial measures, either by protection of the ground or by the judicious choice of fertilisers or other agents.

The technique reduced to two main principles sounds simple enough, but it includes a number of expedients which we will try to explain.

When you have a field of wheat or barley or some other crop which is not satisfactory and you want to find the cause you must go about it in a methodical way.

You should first of all examine the state of the ground in the way described in the eleventh lesson, to discover the existence of any telluric emissions. If there are any, you should note their position and strength and take the necessary preventive measures. To obtain a better yield, specimens of the soil, the seed, and the fertiliser must be examined together. The soil may be of a quality which will profit by the fertiliser or may have properties incompatible with it, for the fertiliser must suit not only the seed but the soil in which it is to grow.

When you are sure that the fertiliser will be in complete accord with the seeds and the ground itself, and when you have protected the ground in the manner described in Lesson XV you can be pretty sure of getting a better yield than you have obtained hitherto.

The technique to be used is always the same. Place a specimen of the soil and of the seed before you and hold the pendulum between them. If it takes up a clear to-and-fro movement there must be accord between the soil and the seed. Now introduce a third element in the shape of a specimen of the fertiliser, putting it in such a position relative to the other two as to form the apex of a triangle. Present the pendulum between each pair in succession, and then over the middle of the triangle. You can be sure that syntonisation exists if the pendulum makes the to-and-fro movement between each pair of the specimens and gyrates clockwise over the triangle.

If, however, one of the three elements is discordant, the pendulum will stop and then gyrate counter-clockwise.

This simple technique is suitable for crops of all kinds, but a different method is required for examining plants which are diseased.

For examples we will take potato and beetroot. Most of our experiments have been made on roots, but the principle holds good for other plants. We will work on the actual ground, that is to say on a potato field, using a rod for choice, with a diseased potato as sample. We traverse the ground methodically by dividing it into strips as explained in Lesson XV so that no corner escapes our notice. The rod will react more or less violently, according to the extent to which the plants are affected, and it will also react

in the neighbourhood of infected ground. What you have learnt in previous lessons will enable you to decide whether you are merely over a field of influence or are affected by a diseased plant; a check by means of a single plant taken from a place where your rod reacts strongly will settle the matter.

Preliminary work over a plan will clarify the situation, and will show you which areas should be examined most attentively.

Though all diseased crops should be examined in the same way, in the case of beetroot there is another point to be considered, namely its content in sugar, for it must have a certain content to have any value on the market. We must therefore obtain a sample of beet-sugar in its natural state—not any bit of sugar, for, as we have already said, absolute similarity is of the first importance. The best thing to do is to obtain an unpurified extract of beetroot containing the desired amount of sugar.

We must syntonise the soil, the plant, and the fertiliser as before and then begin again with a sugar sample, as the syntonisation already carried out may refer to the general health of the plant, and not to its quality. To do this the specimens of soil, plant, and fertiliser should be heaped together and examined with the sugar specimen in accordance with the method described on p. 109. It may be that certain telluric emissions of an apparently harmful kind are indispensable for obtaining the desired quality, so you can see how interesting this method can be and how it may lead to successful experiments in planting which otherwise would not have been carried out.

This remark regarding telluric emissions applies to plantings of other kinds where a certain quality and

yield of crops are desired. We have always found that these emissions play a large part in the final results and that, contrary to what one might expect, certain emissions are not harmful to all plants. For though some plants and trees may not like them, to others they are essential for good quality.

We strongly advise you therefore not to regard all land on which you have located telluric emissions as unsuitable for all kinds of plants, but to find out which will derive a special quality therefrom and which will fail to thrive.

It is the same with animals; some will avoid faults and the edges of subterranean streams, whilst others deliberately seek them. For example, cats prefer to lie down over faults, whilst dogs carefully avoid them.

If you want to produce grain, roots, vegetables, and fruits of a much larger size than usual you can easily do so by creating fields of influence. This can be done by fixing small copper rings at intervals over the surface. It has been found that rings of $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter produce an effect over a radius of about 2 yards. You should, however, make sure that the quality does not suffer. It is essential for complete success that this type of investigation should be carried out with the utmost care, for if you have insufficient knowledge or experience you may do more harm than good.

For the cultivation of flowers the problem is rather different. It is a question not only of producing blossoms of large size or in great numbers but of flowers which will remain fresh and in good condition for as long a time as possible. The methods we have described above can be used also for flowers, but we must find out whether they will have the necessary

lasting qualities. This sounds like an exploration into time, and to claim to do this may sound presumptuous, but there are methods of doing so which, however disputable they may be, are none the less efficacious.

When you have collected together all the elements—soil, seed or bud, and fertiliser which contribute to a perfect result you put them together in a heap, over which your pendulum will give a large positive gyration. Day by day you must continue to examine this heap with the pendulum; its movements will gradually diminish until one day they will cease altogether. By counting the days you will know how long the cut flower may be expected to remain fresh.

If you control these experiments, you will find that your information will turn out exact. We cannot suggest a reasonable explanation for this phenomenon, all we can say is that the method has been used and has proved accurate.

For the rest, all work in connection with the cultivation of flowers is carried out in the same way as for other detection.

We again draw your attention to the fact that streams of subterranean water, or rather their edges, affect the quality of crops not only by reason of the slight emission of electricity from the running water but also on account of its mineral content in the shape of iron, lime, etc. Find out whether there is a stream of chalybeate water on your land and whether crops, especially cereals such as wheat and barley, show, on analysis, a different composition from those growing over non-chalybeate water!

You are able therefore not only to syntonise your seeds, soil, and fertiliser but also to improve or transform the quality of your crops by choosing a situation over

water possessing some particular property. To do this, you must in the first place examine the land and the stream in the manner described in Lesson XVI and then with the help of different samples such as lime, iron, etc., in order to ascertain the properties of the water.

EXERCISES

1. The search for suitable ground.

On a Map

Spread the map on a table which is free of all disturbing objects.

Put your grain samples on the spot where you want to plant, and find out whether, by a positive movement, the pendulum indicates suitable ground. If it does not do so, compare a sample of the soil with the grain. If there is syntonisation you can assume that the obstacle is due to telluric emissions, and you can then protect the ground as described in Lesson XV. If syntonisation is defective add a third factor, fertiliser; if now syntonisation is perfect put all three specimens together on the map where you want to plant, and find out whether any other obstacle exists.

On the Ground

Using a rod, and with specimens of grain in hand, quarter the ground in the methodical way described in Lesson XV. If the rod dips, all is well—the land is perfect for your purpose. If, however, the rod lifts or remains inert you must find the fertiliser which will make your planting successful. We do not advise you to examine the ground forthwith and to protect it if you discover telluric emissions, for they may be of a type which is excellent for one kind of plant but not for another.

If in doubt, seek at first syntonisation between specimens of soil, seed, and fertiliser. Put them together on the ground and note the difference of reaction caused by the complex of soil, seed, fertiliser, and emission.

These seemingly simple exercises are really a combination of several, and should be repeated with different kinds of grain and in different localities.

2. The search for disease in plants.

We advise you to start with the simplest—potato disease, and to carry out the exercises first on a map and then on the ground, using a piece of diseased potato as a sample.

On a Map

Having spread out your map and orientated it N.-S. put a specimen of the diseased potato at the northern edge. Move the pendulum slowly from the specimen along several divergent lines over the surface of the map. There will be clear movements of oscillation between the specimen and the areas of disease. By moving the specimen to other positions at the edge of the map and repeating the procedure, intersections can be obtained which indicate the exact positions of the ground in question, and over these places the pendulum will gyrate negatively.

On the Ground

Rod and sample in hand, you pace the ground methodically as before. Your rod will dip wherever there are diseased plants, and will probably dip before you get to these spots, either owing to fields of influence or fields of contamination. These fields must be defined.

LESSON XVIII

Minerals and Oil

WE are now reaching the final lesson of this course, the search for minerals, and the location of deposits of petroleum.

Many apparatus have been invented for this purpose, but to locate deposits even approximately great distances have to be traversed, and it is often only by chance that mineral veins and oil deposits are eventually discovered.

It is, however, possible for a skilled operator to make a preliminary examination of a whole countryside on a map, and thereby avoid useless and expensive traveling and much waste of time. This investigation can finally be verified on the ground, and the exact spot where the reef is nearest the surface selected by means of a geophysical apparatus or a trial bore. In this way some idea of the importance of the deposit can be gained, for its quantity must be such as to justify the making of a shaft or bore.

Before verifying a probable result on the ground you should find out whether the quantity is such as to justify the trouble. This can be done roughly by noting the number of movements made by the coil. We must emphasise the fact that simple bodies, whatever their quantity and chemical state, e.g., crystalline, colloidal, etc., will cause pendular reactions.

We will now describe the technique for locating

simple elements such as gold, silver, silicon, mercury, barium, etc. Graphite and diamond are forms of carbon, and a special technique is required to distinguish them.

Suppose that the ground is likely to contain silver. As before, we start by spreading out a map on as large a scale as possible and placing a sample of pure silver (not alloy) on it, and then present the pendulum between the sample and the likely places on the map. At certain spots the pendulum will give the classic to-and-fro movement and lead us to the fields of influence caused by this deposit.

In estimating the quantity you must remember that in the case of compact masses, the pendulum is attracted by the larger mass. The slight or pronounced movement of the pendulum will therefore be a guide. This, too, is a matter of proportion, for even if the quantity is inconsiderable but widely distributed, the larger mass, however small it may be, will give the stronger reaction. When we discover a body it is not really its waves or emissions that we register but a field of influence and of resonance between the body and our organism; and we have learnt that the human organism, in other words the body of the radiesthetist, is most susceptible to the infinitely small emissions. That is why detection of a large mass, which seems so easy, is really very difficult.

To arrive at the exact position of a deposit of metal or mineral a transverse section of the locality showing the geological strata in their correct order is sometimes useful. To draw such a section samples of all the strata or beds likely to be encountered must be obtained, and the position and depth of each bed determined with their aid.

A geological section can be made from a map in the following manner. Take a large sheet of squared paper and put near the upper edge a large-scale map of the ground you want to examine, and, at the exact spot on the map representing the place on the ground from which it has been removed, a specimen of the topsoil. Put another specimen of the topsoil on a line drawn on the paper to represent the surface of the ground and choose a suitable vertical scale, say 50 feet to an inch.

Your pendulum will take up the usual to-and-fro movement between the two specimens.

Now place in succession near the upper edge of the sheet of paper, specimens of the strata you expect to find.

If the sample truly represents something in the subsoil the pendulum will, on being moved downwards (i.e., towards your person) from the line representing the surface, start a movement which may be either oscillation or gyration, at a point below the surface corresponding to the top of the stratum and will stop at a point corresponding to the bottom of the stratum.

Other points at the top and bottom of the strata can be discovered in the same way, not only by moving the pendulum from the top downwards, but, better still, by moving it from the bottom of the paper in an upward direction.

Other strata can be demarcated in the same way, provided suitable samples are available, and thus a section of the ground at any particular spot can be drawn.

Having drawn the section, you must find out in which bed or beds the mineral or metal required is

situated. If it is near the surface a bore will not be required, but if it is at some depth its extent must be drawn in.

This work can be done entirely on the map and verified later on the ground. It seems fantastic, but is quite practicable, and we can assure you that if you will take the trouble to do it correctly you will find it will save much time, for it is easier to survey the ground in this way than uselessly to traverse many miles.

The technique of the search for simple bodies is always the same whatever the metal or mineral which you wish to detect may be.

The case is different when the search is for coal, graphite, or diamond, in all of which carbon is the main constituent but which are otherwise totally different. It is necessary to make use of samples which are strictly appropriate, that is to say specimens of coal, graphite, or diamond.

When you have hit on a deposit of coal we advise you, in making a sectional plan, to find out the other components of the soil, as there are some, such as millstone grit, from which the presence of coal can be assumed. Bodies composed of different forms of carbon resonate one with another, and this may lead to mistakes.

The faculty for detecting minerals is limited, and depends entirely on individual polarity. If you are polarised negatively you may be able to detect coal but not diamond. The positively polarised radiesthetist will easily discover reefs of copper and gold and deposits of diamonds. It is only the 'universal' radiesthetist who can claim to be able to find minerals of all kinds, and even then there are qualifying circumstances.

The search for petroleum is carried out in the same way as that for sheets of water (see p. 103). Pockets, infiltrations, and zones of influence will be encountered. Gas, too, may be mistaken for oil, as its chemical composition is much the same. For the detection of sheets we recommend samples of crude oil; a sample of refined oil will not be as good, and may mislead you.

Some idea of the composition of a more or less homogeneous subsoil can be obtained by an examination of a piece of the topsoil. This method depends on the fact referred to on page 65 that emissions from lower formations are carried to the surface by waves from radioactive matter at great depths, and therefore the topsoil contains traces of the formations below it. To do this a rule of tape, wood, or metal about a yard in length divided into 100 units is used. We place the specimen of topsoil at the zero end and a sample of a constituent of the subsoil at the other end. Starting with the pendulum from the zero (specimen) end and moving it along the rule towards the other end, it will take up a to-and-fro movement, but at a certain intermediate point will stop. We then move the sample gradually along the rule until the pendulum oscillates between the sample and the specimen without stopping anywhere. The distance from zero to this point will give the percentage of the sample element in the subsoil.

Search on the ground for minerals should in principle be carried out in the same way as for water, and the same precautions should be taken (see p. 106). The rod or, in the case of petroleum, the coil, should be used. If, instead of dipping, the rod lifts above a sheet of oil, we can assume that we are over

subterranean reservoirs of methane or some other gas. Radiesthetic indications should always be verified by geophysical prospecting instruments. Never dig on the strength of a radiesthetic indication alone, though it is by no means valueless and should not be ignored. It is far easier and less expensive to bring up the necessary apparatus in lorries to within a few yards of some predetermined spot than to traverse huge distances more or less at random, often enough overlooking some important deposit on the way.

Detections for mineral deposits should not be lightly undertaken. It is not enough to carry a pendulum over a stretch of country with an alloy as sample and then at the first movement to say that gold is present. Gold can be found almost everywhere, as we have learnt by experience, as it is present in greater or less quantity in a colloidal state in almost all soils, but that does not mean that it is worth exploiting.

If you are a serious and a careful operator you will discover many interesting things which are not merely the outcome of a fertile imagination. We hope you will learn how to carry out a useful and fruitful prospection capable of being verified by geophysical instruments or by a shallow excavation.

EXERCISES

1. Obtain a map of an area which you do not know and find out what the geological strata are at any particular spot.

To do this spread the map on a table and, using a rod rather than a pendulum, test the series of beds holding a succession of samples in your hand.

Draw a sectional plan of the result.

2. Indicate on a map the parts of the surface which differ in formation, e.g., Chalk, London Clay, Old Red Sandstone, Granite, etc.
3. Obtain an aerial photograph of a piece of country and define the limits of different formations.

LESSON XIX

The Breeding of Animals

OUR experiments deal with the subject under the following heads: (1) Poultry; (2) Cattle; (3) Horses and Dogs.

We have no intention of laying down a course on breeding, a matter about which you probably know more than we do, but we want to show you how the help of Radiesthesia can be enlisted to improve the results you have already obtained, and thereby save your time and increase your income.

Poultry

The farmer or keeper of chickens is chiefly interested: (1) in being able to distinguish quickly between the fertilised and unfertilised egg and to determine the sex of the embryo; (2) in being able to learn the quality of the future chick and get some idea of its laying powers.

To distinguish between fertilised and unfertilised eggs, arrange the eggs to be examined in a single row on a table. If there is more than one row, interference and parasitic images will cause mistakes. Use a rod for preference and, taking an embryo as a sample, present the rod before each egg in turn. Fertilised eggs will make the rod dip, but others will not affect it.

After this you can pass on to the determination of the sex of the embryo, a matter of some importance to the breeder. Each egg must be examined using male and female samples.

We do not believe that sex determinations can be properly carried out with a pendulum alone, though it is often said that a pendulum gyrating clockwise (positive) denotes a male and anti-clockwise (negative) a female. This theory seems to us erroneous, for it has been the cause of numerous mistakes which only serve to discredit the practice of Radiesthesia.

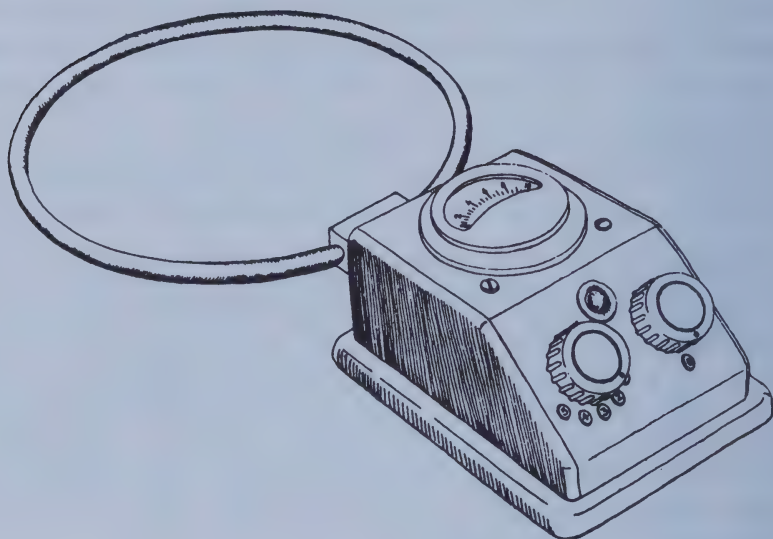
When we examine an egg or any other embryo by means of a pendulum alone, its direction of rotation is not influenced by the sex of the embryo but by its polarity, which is not necessarily positive for the male and negative for the female. It must never be forgotten that a radiesthetic examination depends on the field resulting from two different fields of influence which have clashed—an infinitely weak field certainly, but possessing polarity. It is this field we are detecting and not the body itself.

The value of a hen as a layer probably depends entirely on its 'energetic value'. To arrive at this, we recommend you to make use of an instrument we have devised and called 'compensator', for one cannot expect a mere pendulum to do everything.

The latest form of this apparatus consists of a 'circle' about 8 inches in diameter made of conducting material through which a direct current is passed. The current is provided by a battery of 1.5 volts, and can be adjusted by means of resistances from 1 microamp to 100 milliamps, which can be read off on two dials. The resistances are contained in a small box with the dials on the outside. The box, together with the 'circle', fit into a case $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high which is easily portable.

The result of turning on the current which feeds into terminals adjacent to each other on the circle is

to produce a magnetic field inside and outside the circle. A pendulum presented inside the circle will



gyrate clockwise. When an object of any kind is introduced inside the circle it acts as a resistance to the magnetic field and damps the movement of the pendulum so that the current has to be increased before the pendulum again attains its normal gyration. The increase of current required represents the resistivity to the magnetic field of the body introduced.

To use the compensator we put a sample of the hen, in the shape of a feather or bit of down, in the middle of the circle and slowly increase the current till the amplitude of gyration proper to the operator has been reached. The more the current has to be increased, the poorer is the animal's physiological condition. If only a minute current is required the hen in question is strong and healthy.

The choice of food is a simple matter. Using a feather from the hen as a sample, put it on one side of

your work-table and on the other a specimen of the food you want to test. The familiar to-and-fro movement of the pendulum indicates whether the food is suitable; if it is unsuitable the pendulum will remain inert or may, indeed, start a negative gyration.

In this connection we warn you against experimenting with toxic products. Being alkaloids, they cannot be tested in such a simple manner as with a pendulum. Their effect on it is very curious, as they possess a very strong field of influence like that of any violent poison.

If we use the compensator for examining foods, instead of relying on the information provided by a pendulum alone, we will be able to find out which foods will be the most active and what the effect of different types of food will be. As a first step it is necessary to ascertain exactly the functional value of the organism of the animal in question. To do this we make use of an anatomical chart of the animal or of samples of the different organs.

To prepare samples entails considerable labour, for it is necessary to obtain and dry small quantities of the various organs, liver, stomach, intestine, lung, etc., to crush them to powder, put each specimen in a small glass tube closed with a cork, and finally, for greater security, plunge the tube in a bath of paraffin.

(1) *Examination on an Anatomical Chart*

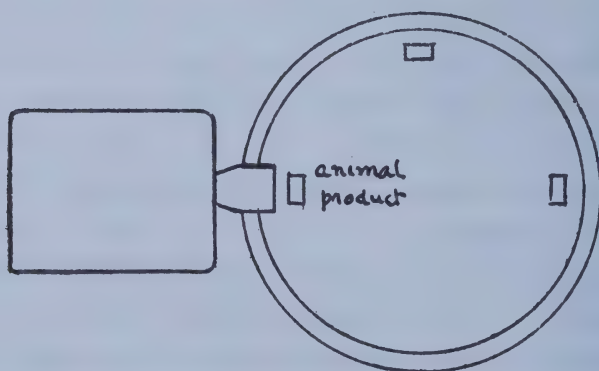
Having placed the chart inside the circle of the compensator, we regulate the current over it. Next we put a product from the animal, such as a feather, hair, etc., on the chart and regulate the current again.

After that we examine the various organs on the chart in succession and the places on the condition of which we require information, regulating the current each time

until we get the proper movement of the pendulum. The organ requiring the greatest increase of current to produce this effect will be the feeblest and most delicate.

(2) *Examination with Samples*

When samples are used the method is the same. First we introduce into the circle the animal product, and then place within it in succession the tubes containing samples of the different organs, judging the vigour of each organ by the strength of current required. When these values are known it will not be difficult for you to decide on the food required, specimens of which you can test in the manner already described.



If the pendular movement is maintained with a minimum increase of current in presence of the samples of (1) the animal, (2) the defective organ, (3) the food, you may conclude that the food selected will give the vigour required to remedy the weakness.

This method has been used by many farmers and breeders with remarkable success, and is applicable to animals of all kinds.

Cattle

Several questions arise in connection with the breeding of cattle and the conditions necessary for consistent success.

- (1) The nature of the land and the buildings where they are stabled.
- (2) The humidity of the soil.
- (3) The quality of the water.
- (4) The suitability of the food.
- (5) Breeding and the sex of the offspring.

Concerning (1) and (2) the explanations already given regarding agriculture and telluric emissions should be referred to. We must emphasise the great influence which the nature of the ground exerts on the health, growth, and quality of the animals which graze it.

As regards (3), water for drinking should be examined with the greatest care. Put a small quantity of water in a glass tube and test it with various microbean and mineral samples. If one of the samples contains a foreign element which is present in the water, the pendulum will oscillate between the sample and the tube. Otherwise the pendulum will remain inert. If you find that the water contains decomposing matter or traces of microbean infection we advise you to have a chemical analysis made at the nearest municipal laboratory. After several such tests verifying the accuracy of your work, you should have sufficient confidence to forego the expense of further analyses.

In respect to (4) the choice of food will depend on the animal's condition, hence the animal itself should first be examined in the way already described and its food selected afterwards by the same technique.

(5) Fertilisation. This is a most important question for breeders. You should first examine the cow to be served beforehand to make certain that there is no trace of male hormone. When the cow has been fertilised we recommend a delay of one or two days before making an examination, and then, with a sample

of placenta, your rod will infallibly record a successful union if such has taken place. If the cow has already calved a preliminary examination is advisable, as otherwise you may be misled by a minute bit of placenta remaining. If you find nothing beforehand, and your sample of placenta gives a positive reaction you can be sure that fertilisation has taken place. By adding a male sample to the placenta sample, you will find out whether the calf will be male or female.

When a male animal is in question it is always useful to know its vigour, otherwise an animal likely to become a valuable bull might be used for beef. To get this information the compensator is very suitable. A product of the animal should, as before, be placed in the circle and its general vigour ascertained, after which samples of the genital organs and of the heart should be put in the circle and examined. If the strength of the current required to obtain the proper response of the pendulum is excessive but the other organs are satisfactory, the bull is of average vigour but will not turn into anything remarkable. But if the samples demand only a very small current you have an animal of all-round merit, especially if its heart is in good condition.

Horses and Dogs

This brings us to the general question of the vigour and nervous energy of an animal, which is of particular interest to breeders of race-horses and greyhounds. The technique for investigating the suitability of stables and kennels and breeding capacity is in general the same as for other animals (see p. 67), but special measures are required in connection with mating, energy value, and training.

The technique for selecting suitable mates is easy. Products of the two animals are compared with the pendulum, and a good match will be revealed by the familiar to-and-fro movement. If the compensator is used, the degree of energy, that is to say the current required for normal detection, should be the same in each case, or one an harmonic of the other. For instance, if the horse or dog shows an energy value represented by 5 microamps, a female corresponding to 15 or 20 will be suitable, but one of 13 or 17 would not be so.

The following experience shows the value of our method for the careful selection of mates. One day we had occasion to examine specimens of blood taken from the mares and stallions of a stud farm. We were told that amongst the mares was one which had never been fertilised by any of the stallions who had served her. Following our principle, we tried to find harmonics between the mares and stallions, and noticed that the presumed sterile mare showed no harmony with any of the stallions in question.

We then noticed a stallion which, for reasons of training, had never been presented to the mare. Actually, this stallion was the only one of the whole stud which showed exact harmony with her.

On our insistence the experiment was tried with satisfactory results, and the mare produced a splendid colt, which eventually became famous on the racecourse.

If you carry out experiments on animals of your own you will see what remarkable results can be obtained.

When it comes to training, it is easy to check the animal before and after. If it shows too great a loss of energy, training must be regulated to conform to the animal's powers.

You can see how diverse are the ends to which these radiesthetic methods can be applied. The results are surprising but indisputable, even though they cannot be explained.

EXERCISES

1. Take a dozen eggs and arrange them in a row about 4 inches apart; then go over them with a rod and sample. The rod will dip over fertilised eggs and remain inert over unfertilised. Have one or two of these eggs hatched out under control conditions.

2. Before a clutch of eggs is hatched find out the sex of each by using a male or female sample and going over each egg one by one. A dip of the rod will be a clear indication of the sex. If you use a pendulum together with a sample, it will gyrate positively for 'yes', and negatively for 'no'.

3. Examine a stable for the quality of the ground on which it stands. Note the places where you observe harmful telluric emissions, and try to find out whether the animals which frequent these places are healthy and eat normally.

4. Take a sample of one of your animals, no matter which; put it inside the circle of the compensator, or lacking such, on your work-table alongside different specimens of the food you propose to give it. Note your pendular reactions, and verify them practically.

5. We suggest that you make an experiment in mating, taking to begin with the smallest and least valuable animals, say poultry or rabbits. Note the difference of the offspring of haphazard and this selective breeding.

PART II

Medical Radiesthesia

INTRODUCTION

CONTRARY to what one might suppose, Radiesthesia in its medical application has not been practised for any great length of time, probably for not more than fifty years.

The two instruments, rod and pendulum, were, however, employed in the Middle Ages for the prospection of water and minerals and also, oddly enough, for the tracing of criminals, and it was not till the present century that their use for the detection of disease in human beings and animals was put into practice.

This type of detection, originating from the desire to discover a method of diagnosis more accurate than simple investigation, can in fact be regarded as revolutionary, ranking in importance superior to the great medical discoveries of the last century.

The rapid progress in medical technique in recent years has, however, tended to hamper the growth of radiesthetic methods and to prevent a development which might well lead to far-reaching results.

Yet in spite of the means of investigation which Medical Science now has at its disposition, there still exists in the opinion of the patient many gaps which radiesthetic technique, intelligently applied, should be able to fill, and that is why it is attracting the attention of an increasing number of medical practitioners.

Amongst the pioneers of this new method, the first to be mentioned should be Dr. Albert Abrams of San Francisco, who carried out his remarkable experiments at the beginning of the present century. With no great knowledge of physics, he nevertheless took his investigations to a point which no technician could have reached, for from the standpoint of orthodox science they had no chance of success—and yet success was attained.

Dr. Ernest Martin, who died in 1949, was probably the first English doctor to use the pendulum as an aid to diagnosis and treatment. He was one of the foremost research workers in Radiesthesia in this country, and was the founder of the 'Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia'.

Equally deserving of mention, and perhaps better known, is Dr. W. Guyon Richards, who died in 1946. We had the privilege of meeting him at a lecture we gave in London several months before the Second World War. After serving as an officer in the Indian Medical Service for eighteen years, he returned to England in 1914, but was invalided from the service two years later. Like Martin, he was inspired by the work of A. G. Baines, who opened his mind to the great possibilities which had been revealed by Abrams' methods of treatment. Richards adopted these and modified them to suit his own genius.

Other well-known followers of the new science were Dr. Dudley d'Auvergne Wright, who did us the honour of presiding at one of our lectures, Dr. Hector Munro, and Dr. E. J. Jensen, all of whom have now passed away.

During the period between the wars several societies for the study of Radiesthesia were formed in France

and in other countries, composed for the most part of engineers and technicians. A number of doctors were interested by this new science, and began to use the pendulum to supplement their diagnoses. Amongst the latter was Dr. Nebel of Lausanne, a physician of repute, who was summoned to conferences all over Europe. We must mention, too, Dr. Neret, who was loved and respected by his patients, Dr. Roux of Vichy, and Dr. Blum amongst many others.

Amongst the earliest exponents of this science are to be found a number of ecclesiastics, and the names of the Abbés Mermet and Bouly and of the Rev. Father Bourdoux do honour to this new aspect of the art of healing. Missionaries and civil officials, isolated in the wilds at places remote from medical aid, have often been obliged by force of circumstances to use the rod or pendulum to carry out an urgent diagnosis. They were indeed fortunate to have ready to hand this simple means of making good their lack of medical knowledge and affording relief to their fellow men!

In France it is the civil engineer in particular who has invaded this new field of action, and more than one, well qualified technically, has rendered himself particularly efficient in this branch of research and has broken many a lance on behalf of the Cause. Foremost amongst these is the engineer Louis Turenne, E.C.P., who has founded a regular system and now has many followers.

The practice of this form of diagnosis and treatment has naturally met with much opposition, especially in our country, and it may be said that a state of open warfare now exists between radiesthetists, qualified and unqualified, and orthodox Medicine. There is a certain amount of justification for this attitude, in that

the practice of Medical Radiesthesia by unqualified and often poorly educated people lends itself to serious abuse. Nevertheless, the use of Radiesthesia by qualified practitioners has amply justified itself, and there is in it nothing prejudicial to the dignity of the profession in general.

Whatever may be said Medical Radiesthesia is firmly established as an auxiliary branch of Medicine, and its worth and its reputation now lie in the hands of those who practise it.

CHAPTER I

Biological Examination and Energetic Field

WE will start by defining what we mean by the 'energetic field' of an individual. It means the field emitted by every living being, which, thanks to recent scientific research, can be actually demonstrated.

Our object is to make this field perceptible to our sense of touch. This can be done by means of the compensator which was described on p. 123. It enables the field and its harmonics to be measured so that further steps in a practice which is still somewhat vague can be taken with greater assurance. As you already know, the pendulum is indispensable to the use of this instrument, in which a very wide range of magnetic fields is obtained by minute changes in an activating current.

The first problem to be solved when Radiesthesia is used for diagnosis is the discovery of the patient's energetic field. All our experiments have taught us that this is the governing factor, for subsequent treatment depends on it. It enables us to foresee with a considerable degree of certainty the duration of treatment, to choose a suitable method, and to decide the intervals at which treatment should be given together with the correct dosage.

The following is the method we advise. The compensator should be placed for preference in a room

adjoining your consulting-room. You should take drops of the patient's blood from the tip of an ear or finger on a perfectly clean piece of blotting-paper about 4 inches long and $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. When not in use, you should keep this specimen in an envelope of black paper folded accordion-wise. If it is exposed to the light for long, the properties of the blood which are essential for our examination deteriorate.

Having assembled the compensator, you first present your pendulum over the middle of the circle and give sufficient current to cause a positive gyration. The reading on the dial in microamps is a measure of your personal sensitivity. You then move the dial back to zero and place the specimen of blood inside the circle just in front of the plug, and again present your pendulum over the middle. You will find that it will then either stop completely or reverse its direction of gyration, in which case you increase the current very slowly until your pendulum assumes its normal clockwise movement. After this you take the reading on the dial, which is an inverse measure of the patient's energetic field. The weaker the field of an individual the greater will be the current required to reveal it, for the current applied compensates for the subject's lack of energy.

After the patient has received treatment you should again measure the value of his field and note the modification in the reading, which may represent either an increase or diminution of vigour. The significance of this we will explain later.

A decrease in vigour, represented by an increased current, does not necessarily mean that your treatment has been harmful. In most ailments, especially rheumatism, contractures and inflammatory conditions you cause an additional strain, discharging him as if

he were a battery, which will later redound to his good. That is why it is necessary to examine the field again systematically after every treatment.

If a patient who showed a loss of vigour after the first treatment returns with an increased field you can conclude that the negative effect was transitory and that an excess of charge was liberated. On the other hand, if the field remains at a low level, you will have to admit that your treatment was ill chosen and must be changed.

If the opposite takes place the same proposition arises. When your patient reveals a greatly increased field of force immediately after the treatment but, on returning, this excess of force is no longer apparent, you must conclude that the effect of your treatment has been only temporary. Systematic check will soon teach you how many sittings are required to obtain lasting improvement, that is to say a stable increase of the energetic field. Regular examination of your patients will provide you with information which cannot otherwise be acquired, except as a result of long practice and wide experience. You will find that subjects who come to you for obesity, for example, are not always suffering from an excess of energy; on the contrary, in most cases their field of force is extremely feeble and they lose weight in proportion as their vitality increases. You will thus learn an entirely new technique as regards posology and manipulation which is difficult to acquire in any other way. This science of dosage is learnt to a certain extent by any physio-therapist through long professional practice, but by following the method we recommend, you will shorten this experimental period and quickly reach a high degree of skill.

Here are some examples which illustrate our mode of operation:

Patient A. Complains of muscular pains; lumbago diagnosed by the doctor, who orders massage.

First treatment: Before—reading of field, 56 microamps.
After—reading of field, 80 microamps.

The strength of the energetic field seems to have decreased owing to the treatment.

Second treatment: Before—reading of field, 35 microamps.
After—reading of field, 55 microamps.

The same thing has happened, but on a different scale. The patient shows improvement.

After three further treatments, a check is made at the next:

Sixth treatment: Before—reading of field, 12 microamps.
After—reading of field, 25 microamps.

Seventh treatment: Before—reading of field, 25 microamps.
After—reading of field, 35 microamps.

The moment has now come to stop treatment or interrupt it for a time. In effect, when the patient returned showing decided improvement, as revealed by the reduced reading of 12 microamps, but after the seventh treatment a decrease in the value of his field, as shown by the reading of 35 microamps, it was clear that you had arrived at the correct posology at the sixth treatment, which was the maximum number required. Treatments could be repeated without danger after an interval if careful check of the readings be made on each occasion.

If, on the contrary, you had continued your manipulation in spite of these indications, you would have

reached a point at which the treatments, which were at first salutary, would have become too tiring and actually harmful. A state of saturation would have been reached, and the reciprocal emissions of masseur and patient could no longer have been exchanged.

We cannot too strongly insist on the necessity for the systematic examination of your patient's energetic field during a course of treatment; it will enable you to establish a regular posology which will be strictly individual to the patient concerned. The practical consequence will be a higher standard of success and an increase in your reputation.

Here are two other examples:

Patient B. Obesity, weight 180 lb.; the doctor has ordered reducing massage.

First treatment: Before—reading of field, 124 microamps.

After—reading of field, 180 microamps.

The patient complains of great fatigue.

Second treatment: Before—reading of field, 110 microamps.

After—reading of field, 120 microamps.

After this second treatment the fatigue is less pronounced.

Tenth treatment: Before—reading of field, 65 microamps.

After—reading of field, 65 microamps.

The patient has lost 8 lb.; the treatment is quite bearable, and can be continued without danger.

Patient C. Asthenia; abdominal ptosis; the doctor has ordered massage and invigorating treatment.

First treatment: Before—reading of field, 76 microamps.

After—reading of field, 50 microamps.

Second treatment: Before—reading of field, 75 microamps.

After—reading of field, 50 microamps.

It is clear that the response of this organism will be slow, for the increase of the energetic field caused by the treatment does not last from one treatment to another.

Seventh treatment: Before—reading of field, 41 microamps.

After—reading of field, 38 microamps.

The invigorating effect is beginning to appear and to persist after the treatment.

You can see from these examples that repeated checks enable you to follow the fluctuations in your patients' general condition and to apply treatments to the best advantage.

CHAPTER II

Examination of the Organs and Viscera

THE information you have been able to obtain by measuring the energetic field has given you a general idea of the physical and nervous sensitivity of your patient, and has enabled you to modify your course of treatment.

However, the examination of the organs and viscera will give a much clearer idea of your subject's real condition. Before starting to describe how this is done we will revert to the principle we enounced in the early part of this book, which may be epitomised in the words SAMPLE ESSENTIAL. Remember that the sample must be similar in every respect to the substance it represents. For example, when we are looking for an excess of cholesterine, we should use as a sample a tube containing traces of that substance. If we want to find out whether the subject is carrying traces of infectious diseases, e.g., by bacillus coli, we must use as a sample a tube containing a culture of that organism, naturally not a virulent one.

There are three ways of performing a physio-pathological examination of your subject.

The first consists in a direct examination of the subject himself. The second is to apply the complete technique of a radiesthetic search on a plan to the sphere of biological investigation. The third is to use the compensator. But whatever technique is used, in no case can a sample be dispensed with.

1. *Direct Examination of the Patient*

Required: pendulum or rod, tube-samples of organs and diseases.

Run your hand along the patient's body and note the reactions of the pendulum. Wherever there is negative gyration you must stop and ask your patient whether he feels pain at that spot or has felt it in the past. If, instead of questioning the patient directly, you want to find out for yourself the nature of the affection, you will have to use a series of disease or infection samples, holding a sample in the hand which is passed along the body whilst the other holds the pendulum.

Here is an example. You have just examined a patient on whom there are four areas which attract your attention: liver, left kidney, base of left lung, calf of right leg. If you want to speed up your examination, which cannot in any case be regarded as a complete analysis, you begin by asking the patient about his legs, his kidneys, and the state of his digestion. Then take the sample which you consider appropriate, judging by your examination; a sample of the sciatic nerve, for instance, which in the event of an affirmative answer will indicate the nature of his troubles. If the answer is negative you take the rheumatism sample. If there is still no response, you try an artery sample. It is important that you should know the nature of the lesion, for your manipulations or your treatment will vary according to whether the trouble is rheumatic or arterial. For this reason it is of primary importance to know not only the position of the morbid points but particularly their origin.

Often enough, the patient will tell you nothing about his previous troubles, either because he attaches

no importance to them or no longer thinks of them. But a sciatica of two or three years ago, a slight periphlebitis even several years old should be brought to your knowledge so that you may avoid the revival of old injuries and former lesions.

2. *Examination on an Anatomical Chart*

Required: chart, pendulum, blood spots, disease samples, lead pencil.

This method consists in placing on an anatomical chart, arranged with its top edge to the north, a blood spot of the subject to be examined, whilst you hold a pencil in your left hand and a pendulum in the right, presented outside the chart. Pointing the pencil at each organ in turn—viscera, muscles, nerves, etc.—you watch the pendular reactions. Three things may happen. The pendulum may gyrate normally, i.e., clockwise (positive) showing that the organ is in good condition, or it may gyrate counter-clockwise (negative), denoting a lesion or morbid state verifiable by samples as described above; or else it may stop, which signifies a serious functional deficiency of the organ in question.

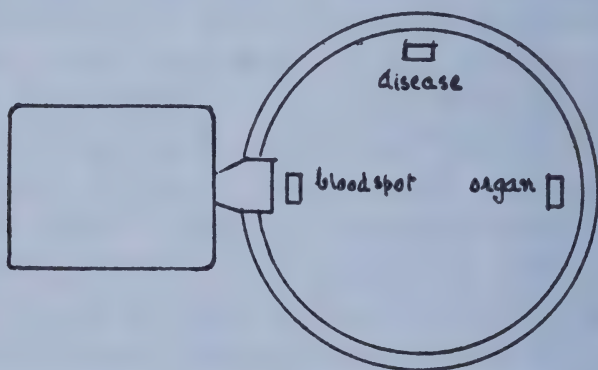
For example: in the course of one examination we note that the right kidney gives a strong negative reaction, from which we assume an affection at that spot; it remains to determine its nature. We take samples of different diseases in succession—*bacillus coli*, *staphylococcus*, *streptococcus*, Koch's *bacillus*, etc. If the culture corresponds to that which has caused the morbid affection, the pendulum will keep up its strong negative movement. If it does not correspond the pendulum will stop gyrating, and we will have to try another sample.

3. *Examination with the Compensator*

In this case two methods are open to you, (a) one without the anatomical chart and (b) the other with.

(a) *First Method.* Required: compensator, blood spot, samples of organs and diseases, pendulum.

You will find this method very safe and accurate, and we advise you to practise it again and again at your leisure. When you have acquired a certain degree of skill you will need barely 15 minutes to complete an examination.



Having measured the vitality of your subject as described in the previous chapter, you place the blood spot near the plug of the circle as already described. Within the area enclosed by the circle and opposite the blood spot, you place a sample of the organ and present the pendulum between the two. Two things may happen: the pendulum may gyrate normally as before the introduction of the sample. In this case you withdraw the sample at once, for the organ in question is not affecting the subject's general health. If the pendulum gyrates negatively as soon as the sample is introduced, you must conclude that the organ is diseased. You must therefore increase

the current until you get a normal gyration. The technique in this case exactly resembles that for measuring the energetic field. The stronger the current required the greater is the responsibility of the organ for the patient's ill-health. When you have passed all the organs in review you will have acquired a physio-pathological picture of your patient.

After this first examination you must try samples of diseases using bacterial cultures, organic toxins, etc., by which time you will have a very clear idea of the subject's state of health.

Up to this point you have made a purely observational examination in which no professional knowledge has played a part. It rests with you to interpret your observations and to extract from them the information required. We must remind you that all these examinations must be made with the greatest care, complete detachment, and the maximum of scientific honesty.

Let us suppose that a subject comes to consult you for a serious abdominal and stomachic ptosis. The result of your examination carried out as described above reveals an overfull gall bladder and an inflamed bile duct; further, you find that the kidneys work slowly and appear to contain urinary sand (oxalates, urates, etc.). You know that treatment for ptosis may provoke an increase of renal activity, with the elimination of sand, and possibly some spasms of the gall bladder. The subject, under the influence of reactions to your treatment due to the bad functioning of the two above-mentioned viscera, finds that the measures you are taking cause an aggravation he did not expect, and he will insist that you stop them. If, on the other hand, you take proper note of your observations and

warn the subject of possible reactions in the course of your treatment, prescribing a suitable diet, you will avoid these pitfalls.

Here is a diagnostic card which will serve as an example:

Energetic value—3 microamps

	microamps		microamps
Cerebrum	5	Indol	30
Pleura	7	Sugar	250
Oesophagus	8	Chloesterol	5
Pylorus	30	Asthma	9
Liver	80	Bile	90
Kidney	—	Urinary sand	90
Duodenum	—	Eczema	10
Caecum and Colon	100	Enteritis	80
Rectum	30	Gout	500
Vein	45	Rheumatism	20
		Food poisoning	150
		Staphylococcus and bacillus coli	500

This is the interpretation: Pyloric spasm, hepatic insufficiency, slow functioning of the kidneys, irritation of the large intestine, bad venous circulation. Presence of intestinal indol. Very clear positive response with the sugar sample signifies that the diet is too rich, for there are no pancreatic lesions. It is therefore a question not of true diabetes but of a need for regulating the diet. On the other hand, the presence of urinary sands confirms (by the slow action of the kidneys already noted) clear rheumatic tendency; we note the arthritic poisoning and finally—in respect to latent or sub-acute infections—the presence of staphylococcus and bacillus coli, probably connected with the intestinal and renal affection.

In this case the problem is to activate organic eli-

minations without releasing the mechanism of infection—*bacillus coli* for example. It will be desirable to analyse the urine to confirm what the radiesthetic examination has disclosed, and then to start a treatment based on a suitable dietary regime.

As we have just said, you first make a general examination; after which question your patient, who will confirm or invalidate your findings. In the present case, for example, apart from the phenomena clearly revealed by the patient—cellulitis, kidney pains, rheumatism—you have detected the existence of enterocolitis with a possible origin in *bacillus coli* which may have been forgotten by the subject. If after further inquiry the latter still has no recollection of it, you can conclude that the disease is latent and may recur at any time.

Here is another example:

Madame C. Energetic field—0.5 microamps

	microamps		microamps
Heart	10	Urinary sand	160
Endocardium	500	Rheumatism	100
Bronchiae	25		
Oesophagus	20		
Spleen	50		
Colon	65		
Epiphysis	40		
Thyroid	26		

This is the interpretation: The patient is suffering from obesity, probably due to nervous fatigue and bad cardiac functioning. It does not seem that massage will have a good result. She should be sent in the first place to a heart specialist for a complete overhaul. Judging from the state of her heart, sudation seems to be out of the question.

Here is another example:

Madame Y. Energetic field—17 microamps

	microamps		microamps
Oesophagus	50	Scatol	70
Pancreas	80	Diabetes	80
Colon	90	Biliary calculus	85
Bladder	90	Eczema	60
Suprarenal	95	Paratyphoid	60
Nerves	95	Rheumatism	60
		Koch's bacillus	65
		Paludism	85

Interpretation: Analysis of urine is clearly necessary as well as the administration of sugar to the blood. Actually the examination reveals a high proportion of sugar combined with pancreatic deficiency; there is a strong likelihood of true diabetes. The infected patient should be watched from this point of view, and, if you want to pay attention to her appearance, make sure beforehand that the impurities of the skin may not have a bacillary origin.

You can see from these examples how examinations can be interpreted, but we warn you against coming to hasty conclusions. For example, you know that organs removed surgically leave sufficient trace to enable them to appear defective. This reminds us of the phenomenon of remanence, and is of particular importance where biological features and living tissues are concerned. When you find an injured appendix you may only have discovered traces of one which has been removed, and the same thing may occur after the extraction of ovaries or uterus; but a simple questioning of your subject may tell you whether you are in the past or in the present. Another source of error is the stage of development of a tumour, which

must be noted whenever tumorous formations are detected.

All such formations in their early stage and during their growth give extremely high figures, but in their final stages the figures are insignificant. This is an exception to the rule, but must be recognised and taken into account. When you have learnt how to allow for these anomalies you will be qualified to refer your patients to competent specialists, who may be able to intervene to good effect.

(b) *Second Method.* Required: compensator, blood spot, anatomical chart, disease sample, pendulum.

The chart is placed under the circle of the compensator; and the blood spot where previously indicated.

You begin by presenting the pendulum outside the circle and holding it there until it beats in a certain direction. You then move it to another point outside the circle, and it will again take up a definite direction of oscillation. You must note the point of intersection of the two lines on the chart, as it represents the first disease point.

You continue in the same manner with each organ in turn until your pendulum takes you to the area or to the organ first indicated, and then your search is finished. Whether the currents you give are low or high, the same indications occur in the same sequence. In this case you have detected the reversed chronological order in which the diseases have occurred.

To explain further: If a current of 5 microamps is required to detect an infected gall bladder swollen with bile, a field of 20 microamps for a rheumatic attack on the muscles, and 150 microamps to learn that the stomach and pylorus are subject to spasms, you can conclude that the hepatic trouble is the most recent

and requires attending to first; that the rheumatism is of earlier origin, and that the digestive spasms represent a condition from which the subject has always suffered. As a result of these successive examinations it is the comparative ages of the diseases you have discovered. A simple questioning of the patient will serve as a check.

We have now given you the gist of what you ought to know about a radiesthetic examination. Various methods are at your disposition, and you can choose the technique which suits you best. On no account should you disregard your professional knowledge, for in the last resort it is the indispensable element to the complete interpretation of your observations.

CHAPTER III

Method of Manipulation

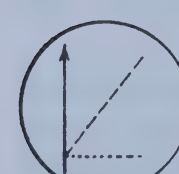
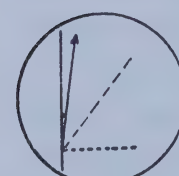
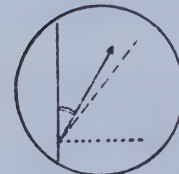
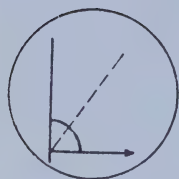
THIS is an important chapter, in fact the most important for physiotherapists; it concerns the choice of method and the help which can be obtained from the use of Radiesthesia.

If your examinations have been properly carried out you will have gained as clear a picture as possible of your subject's constitution, his degree of resistance, and his powers of reaction. Your task is now to arouse certain definite reactions whilst carefully avoiding those which might be harmful.

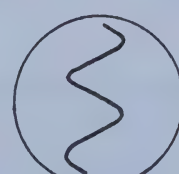
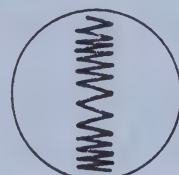
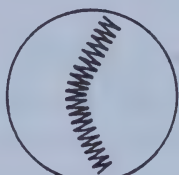
As a guide to correct technique and a practical method of procedure we cannot do better than refer you to the remarkable treatise on massage by Dr. Pierre Nordin. With exceptional clearness this author classifies and annotates the procedure by means of diagrams of vibrations and waves, created and transmitted by the masseur to the organism of the patient by means of kneading, stroking, and tapping and friction.

We here reproduce these diagrams and recommend you to choose the method on the spot. It must correspond with the nature of the elastic waves which massage sets up in the organism.

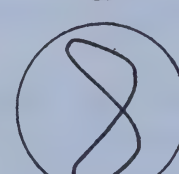
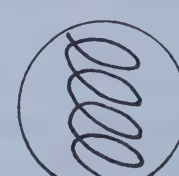
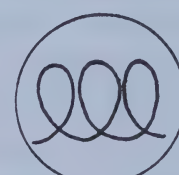
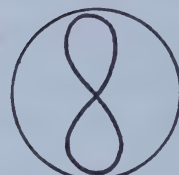
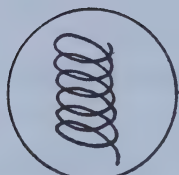
Assuming that we now know by our first examination, in which we measured the energetic field, the patient's power of resistance, we are in a position to choose the



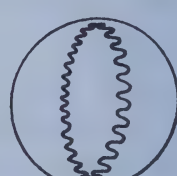
Angles



Waves



Forms



Vibrations

right type of manipulation. In the following chapter we will see how to note the patient's degree of saturation, his threshold of fatigue, which is so often mentioned, without being obliged to experiment to the detriment of the subject and your own reputation.

Our first care will be to find out to what depth and at what angle vibrations should be transmitted. The depth can be determined by pressure (an unsuitable term which really implies displacement of the integument).

We must emphasise that massage entails the creation and transmission of elastic waves in a biological medium, producing an effect comparable to that caused by a stone thrown into water. To begin with we must choose the most suitable, and we must decide whether we are to transmit the movements at an angle of 30, 35, 60, or 90 degrees. In doing so we must take into account the quality of the skin, its irritability, etc., and then resort to the technique of samples. For this purpose the sample must consist of a pictorial representation of the angle which we have selected on account of its accord with the patient's blood spot or the patient himself.

There are two ways in which we can do this.

(a) *Direct Detection on the Patient*

In our left or exploratory hand we hold as sample a drawing of the angle selected and in our right the pendulum. We pass the left hand over the part of the body we propose to treat and note the pendular reactions. If the reaction is positive, the angle of pressure selected is suitable; if negative, the opposite is the case. If the pendulum stops the treatment proposed will have no effect.

(b) *Using the Compensator*

The procedure is that described on p. 144, but using the angle sample; the interpretation of the pendular reactions will be as in (a). We must insist on the necessity of using very detailed anatomical charts as the positions of muscles, viscera, solid and hollow organs have to be taken into account.

To determine the type of manipulation, in other words the kind of vibration to be transmitted, the same procedure is adopted as for the determination of the angle.

It is obvious that you need not consider all types of manipulation, for your professional knowledge will enable you to limit your choice to those you consider practicable. But it may happen that you have reason to think that a type of manipulation contemplated may not be particularly suitable to your patient and that another to which you do not attach great importance would be better. It is here that Radiesthesia can be of great service, for it enables you to correct an error and draws your attention to a state of affairs which, whatever your professional skill may be, you would not have suspected.

So you take in your left hand, as a sample, a card showing a type of wave or vibration, and passing it over the patient's body, watch the movements of your pendulum held in the right hand. It will gyrate positively or negatively or stop showing whether the manipulation is suitable, unsuitable, or will have no effect. Again, it may happen that it will oscillate in a certain direction until your hand reaches the exact spot where the manipulation is required. You should have available a little anatomical card on which you can note these positions.

As in choosing the angle, the selection of the type of manipulation can be made in the patient's absence by using a blood spot in conjunction with the compensator.

We will find that trains of transverse waves are often indicated in cases requiring the transfer of energy from the masseur, and longitudinal waves when discharge from the patient is required. You have then to choose the form you should give to your movement, circular, elliptical, etc. A card showing 'form' used as a sample enables you to choose, for example, a movement of stroking combined with a vibration or elliptical rubbing movement of greater or less amplitude.

We must mention that the massage of athletes is carried out in the usual way by compression, depression, and suppression.

The trains of waves which you arouse in the tissues of your patient exert great influence on him, setting up in him organic actions and reactions which are usually curative. It is this conception of massage and its practice which will enable you to prove the value of your treatment and its importance in the sphere of therapeutics.

We have now outlined the essential features of a technique which will enable you to select a suitable type of manipulation, so we now pass on to the next chapter, which deals with the physio-biological relation between masseur and patient, a relation which is more important than might be supposed.

CHAPTER IV

Masseur and Patient

SUFFICIENT importance is never attached to the fact that the patient often considers himself bound to his masseur and is most reluctant to change him. On the other hand, it is true that a certain physio-therapist may obtain brilliant results with one type of subject, whilst with another he is a complete failure.

Let us see to what extent this observation holds good.

We are quite convinced that when a physio-therapist registers successes which exceed the normal it is not merely due to professional knowledge but largely to the quality of his touch and to his personality, that is, to the strength of his emissions. It has to be admitted that every human organism emits a radiation, a train of waves peculiar to himself. To deny this would be to shut the eyes to a fact which tomorrow will be considered a matter of course. If we admit this, it is clear that the emission of the masseur, as of any other human organism, constitutes a vibration which has its own rhythm and its own strength. The patient, for his part, possesses an individual vibration, a different rhythm, conditioned by his psychological and biological personality and also by his pathological state.

To be able to estimate the value of the conjunction of these two emissions, the fields of force of the masseur and of the patient must be known. As regards the latter our previous study has enabled us to find this out. As for the vibratory field of the masseur, it is of

primary importance to him that he should learn what it is, for he will then be able to note whether the two fields are in harmony, if not similar, or whether they vibrate on totally different scales.

In the event of similarity or harmony the treatment will be more or less successful, according to their extent of interpenetration. If, however, they are on different scales there can be no vibratory exchange. The only result of the treatment will be the purely mechanical effect of the elastic wave which the masseur creates.

The third case to be considered is naturally the most troublesome, namely the total incompatibility of the two fields of force. In this case the effect may be disastrous, due, not to the inefficiency of the masseur but merely to the fact that he is contra-indicated—like an unsuitable remedy. The only thing to do is to pass on the patient to a colleague.

The choice of masseur by the patient, or *vice versa*, can be made with the help of the compensator.

When a patient has an energetic field of 11 microamps, for example, we would choose a masseur whose fields are 1, 5.5, or 16.5 microamps, if for some reason his field is more restricted, these figures being a multiple or simple fraction of the patient's. For a patient with a field of 48 microamps we should try to find a masseur whose field is 4 or less or a multiple of one of them, that is an harmonic of the patient's.

The situation is quite different when the subject presents a field of 8 microamps and the masseur one of 3, for now the scales are different and the vibrations cannot enter into resonance. The results of massage will be purely mechanical, though there is no reason to suppose that it will be adverse.

Another question now arises—to what emissions is the masseur accessible?

For this investigation we again employ the compensator. Present a pendulum to the middle of the circle and slowly increase the current. Even if you are a 'universal' operator and the pendulum starts moving at once, it will make more or less pronounced gyrations according to the strength of the magnetic field aroused. The value of these fields should be carefully noted, especially those which are the most obvious, and those which cause a complete stoppage of the pendulum. Of the two emissions indicated, one represents your greatest chance of success, and the other a stumbling-block.

As an example, let us assume that you register fields between 5 and 23 microamps quite easily but that certain fields between 500 and 700 are not perceptible. Experience has shown that an acute attack of lumbago which occurs suddenly and violently without any warning presents fields between 5 and 21 microamps. On the other hand, chronic lumbago falls between 600 and 700. It will therefore happen that you will quickly relieve the acute attacks, but will be unable to deal with chronic affections or long spells of immobility.

This case shows how necessary it is to know one's powers and limitations, if consistent success is to be achieved and mistakes avoided. It also shows the fundamental importance of harmony between patient and masseur.

The impossibility of dealing with old affections constitutes a gap in your scale of sensitivity, which the ordinary masseur is quite unable to appreciate.

Here is another example. The masseur is sensitive to all scales except that the pendulum is inert between

65 and 165 microamps. The patient suffers from troubles which can be expressed radiesthetically as: slackening of the intestinal function 35 microamps, pains in the legs (venous trouble) 85 microamps.

This is what will happen. The masseur will obtain regularisation of the intestinal function and better circulation, but the lumbago will remain obdurate, for it lies within a scale with which he cannot deal. The patient is disappointed, for the pain is what occupies his mind. If the masseur continues his treatment without realising his insufficiency he will only produce the effect of ordinary massage.

No doubt there exists such a person as the 'universal' masso-therapist, but he must be extremely rare. If such a person were examined with our compensator it would be shown that his sensitivity covers the whole range and that reception and emission are uninterrupted. He would be the perfect masso-therapist as well as the complete radiesthetist capable of undertaking any kind of research.

There is a well-known theory in physics due to Kirchoff, namely that a body can only absorb what it can emit; this is a law which is strictly limited to certain scales of reception and emission. Parenthetically we may remark that this is why Medical Radiesthesia can be carried out so much more easily than the search for metals and minerals, for we receive and reveal an emission of a living organism which corresponds exactly with our own.

There are several general rules on this subject which should be remembered. A subject who is nervous and over-excited should generally be treated by the masseur with a slow vibratory rhythm, but by 'slow' we do not mean lacking in vigour. The asthenic

subject, on the contrary, can be subjected to rapid reflexes without ill consequences.

Another practical consideration is that the masseur should not, in our opinion, undertake treatment when he is himself passing through an acute rheumatic crisis, for example. There is no doubt that he transmits in part his condition to the patient, so that sometimes the well-known reactions due to treatment are nothing but a wholesale absorption of the emissions of the masseur by the patient.

You will certainly find that the opposite is also true, for it not infrequently happens that masseurs after their work experience extreme fatigue and feebleness, which are in part due to emissions they have picked up from the patient. This is only to be expected, for his task is to free his patient of his 'excess', and his reactions are in any case only temporary. You may come across cases wherein a patient, suffering from a state of contracture or from an inflammatory process, reveals excesses, called electric, which must be removed. In other cases the patient does not get rid of an excess, but, on the contrary, absorbs a part of the nervous force of his masseur, especially when there are states of insufficiency. It is then that the masseur feels a certain void, though only temporary, due to the fact that he has just transmitted a part of his own energy. His act is then very often one of *pure healing in the highest sense of the word*.

You can now see the importance attaching to the mutual biological influence of masseur and patient, and how carefully we should study the quality and nature of this influence. The knowledge so obtained will enable us to carry out our work with confidence, employing, the while, a new and effective technique which will undoubtedly add to our reputation.

CHAPTER V

Choice of Diet

THE cases most frequently met with, demanding the services of a masseur often apart from a doctor's prescription, are cellulitis and obesity.

To meet the need of the patient, that is to say to change his external appearance and to balance his functions, not only must the masseur use all his knowledge but the patient must meet him half-way by accepting certain alimentary restrictions and a course of diet destined to cause a reduction of weight.

To make the diet tolerable and compatible with the exigencies of the subject's daily life, and at the same time in accord with his biological constitution, it must be composed carefully and with special regard to the INDIVIDUAL. For the great defect of all regimes is that they are designed to achieve a certain remedial or aesthetic end on a general rather than an individual basis. All practitioners know that a vegetarian diet has saved some and killed others; that some intellectuals cannot thrive without meat, whilst some others need sugar above everything during periods of great muscular activity. It is Radiesthesia which will enable you to choose a rational diet.

To do this we must again have recourse to the method of samples, but now our detections will be made with samples of food. We strongly advise you to use natural samples, raw or cooked, which, according to the season

and the place where they grow, present totally different nutritive values.

You will find out in the course of your examinations that a severe regime prolonged beyond a certain period ceases to act as a cure and becomes ineffective; that when a patient has followed a fixed regime for many years a plentiful meal will give him a salutary shock which will start a process of elimination, and that intellectuals need varied nourishment, tasty and inviting, whilst muscular people more easily put up with a nourishing but monotonous diet. You will learn too that some people need rare but abundant meals, others only small meals, sometimes at absurdly short intervals. All this will open to you a new horizon on the question of diet, which, in spite of the many recent books about it, remains indeterminate, for the individual, both biologically and psychologically is always ignored.

Before laying down a regime it is necessary to measure the patient's lack of vitamins. It cannot be discovered only by guess-work and by observation of symptoms. Particular attention should be paid to the role of vitamin C, which the organism does not naturally retain as it does the others, but which is absolutely indispensable for the assimilation of certain foods.

How is this regime to be arranged?

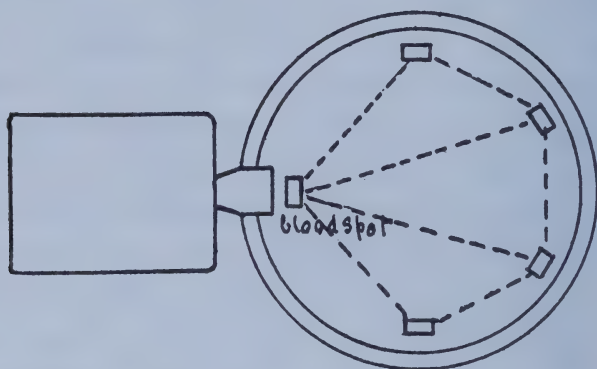
Before beginning this inquiry we would do well to note the quality and vitality of the food we propose to give our patient. This is quite simple. We have found that fresh food, such as a vegetable straight from the garden or fruit newly picked, placed in the middle of the circle gives a free and vigorous pendular reaction. But the same fruit or the same vegetable bought at a

grocer's, which it has reached after some delay, gives much smaller reactions. So we again make a test by altering the current and consequently the magnetic field. The larger the current required to produce gyration of the pendulum, the smaller will be the value of the food, and the more suspect will be its freshness. But we will learn something else as well, namely, that some foods have to be very fresh to suit certain individuals, whilst others better assimilate foods which have lost some of their vitality.

We can then carry out the examination either from a blood spot in the patient's absence or on the patient himself. So we place the blood spot inside the circle, or we stand the patient before the compensator, his right hand touching the circle, and then regulate the current till, at a certain strength of current, normal gyration is produced. After this first adjustment we place in the circle, one by one, the different specimens of food, not forgetting to use both raw and cooked, for this is an important point. We must now interpret our reactions. When a suitable food is indicated the pendulum will gyrate clockwise. If the food is going to be of real service to the subject you will be able to turn the pointer to 0 without affecting the gyration, but if the pendulum stops it is an indication that the food will be safe, but will not influence his condition. If, however, the pendulum stops directly the food is introduced, the latter is neutral and will take rather long to digest. But if the pendulum reverses its movement, gyrating counter-clockwise, this means that the food is harmful and must be forbidden.

When you have finally selected a series of foods we advise you to put the samples round the circle one by one if you want to compose a complete diet. If the choice

has been well made, the pendulum will first take up a to-and-fro movement between each sample and the patient and then perform the same movement between the samples themselves when held between each pair



in turn. If the composition of the diet is unsuitable, that is to say if there is incompatibility between any of the constituents, the pendulum will stop or gyrate counter-clockwise directly the first contra-indicated sample is placed in the circle. You will then have to find which of the specimens is the refractory one.

It is clear that this method I have described can be used as a check for your other investigations, and you will be able to see how all your variously obtained information is complementary.

We know very well that all radiesthetists draw up regimes, some of them without using any samples at all, others by presenting the pendulum over a food whilst the patient points his finger at it. But this method is not to be recommended, as it does not reveal the degree of unsuitability, and though no doubt it distinguishes good food from bad, it does not help in the preparation of a rigorous and detailed regime.

The investigation should be repeated at intervals of

four to five weeks when the treatment is prolonged, as the patient's condition changes during this period.

You can see that this kind of detection throws a strong light on the general question of diet and that it is a far cry from the ready-made menus which profess to reduce, to fatten, or to heal everyone indifferently. You will discover that bad mistakes are made in diet and realise the fallacy of certain principles which are little better than superstitions.

The drawing up of a diet of fresh food should not be a matter of difficulty, the more so that a new regime need only be arranged once a week or so—and can be done in the quiet of your consulting-room. There will be no urgency, for you are not prescribing drugs, but merely arranging a dietary regime in a course of treatment of long duration.

In selecting liquids, mineral waters, infusions, etc., the same method is followed. Remember that it is necessary to know whether a certain fruit will agree with a certain drink. For example, what drink is suitable after eating melon? Try water, wine, and milk. The result is often disastrous! Not only do some foods disagree between themselves, but their combination with certain liquids will be discordant. Thus you will discover that water is not always the healthiest drink.

The prescribing of a regime of food and drink will help you in your work. You will learn how soon after a massage or manipulation you will be safe in ordering a particular diet. Moreover, this investigation may serve as a starting point if you want to go deeper into the matter and to discover the reasons why certain combinations of food are harmful and others beneficial.

CHAPTER VI

For Osteopaths

THE idea of assisting the practice of osteopathy occurred to us whilst reading certain books which give prominence to the unusual 'touch' which every good osteopath of course possesses.

According to what almost all osteopaths say, the lesions and complaints which are the objects of their treatment seldom appear in X-ray photographs. It seems that there are subtle displacements and slidings which are hardly perceptible by touch, and we have noticed that a sort of manual 'second sight' is invoked.

You will find out for yourself to what extent these osteopathic examinations resemble radiesthetic methods, for in whatever branch you are carrying out your inquiries, as soon as you make appeal to the intuition of the hand, a form of sensitiveness involving something more than touch, you enter the domain of human radiation, which is more revealing than any mechanical apparatus. The hand, the prince of detectors, can be assisted by the pendulum, which is nothing but the prolongation and visible amplification of the sense of touch.

When osteopaths make use of radiographs, they are really only assuring themselves of the absence of serious lesions; apart from this, the radiogram gives no precise indication of any practical value. The true osteopathic examination begins after this. It is not our

intention to give you a course on this subject; others better qualified have written books which give all necessary information, so we can assume that their ideas are already known to you.

What exactly is the object of an osteopathic examination? It is to find the vertebra which shows a slight sliding or displacement and, before doing anything else, you must compare your findings to make certain that this vertebra corresponds to the organ or function which appears to be affected. We remind you that according to osteopaths this correspondence exists, and their treatment is based on this conception. It is therefore interesting to verify whether these slight displacements agree with the examinations you have previously carried out and whether after treatment it will be possible to observe morphological changes in the vertebra concerned as well as in the corresponding organ. This alteration in character should, in principle, be evident even before the patient's condition shows improvement or pronounced change.

How, then, do we carry out a radiesthetic examination, and how do we interpret it?

There are two methods, one short and quick and the other more complex, more exact and more thorough. We will begin with the first.

Holding the pendulum in your right hand, you place yourself behind the patient, who is standing upright, and slide your left hand along his spinal column, feeling and palpating with the fingers, one on each vertebra, beginning with the cervicals. When your hand touches healthy vertebrae which are in the correct position, the pendulum will gyrate clockwise, and that the more forcibly because human emissions from the spine are particularly strong.

If your pendulum stops you will have arrived at a vertebra which for some reason no longer emits. It may be that a simple slipping has caused a strangulation or that there is a slight obstruction of the nerves issuing from between two vertebrae. We have found a dead point, so to speak, the nerve fibres concerned being those which represent essentially the condition of the function.

A third possibility is that the pendulum may instantaneously take up a violent negative movement denoting an inflammation caused by a morbid or infected agent which will have to be discovered.

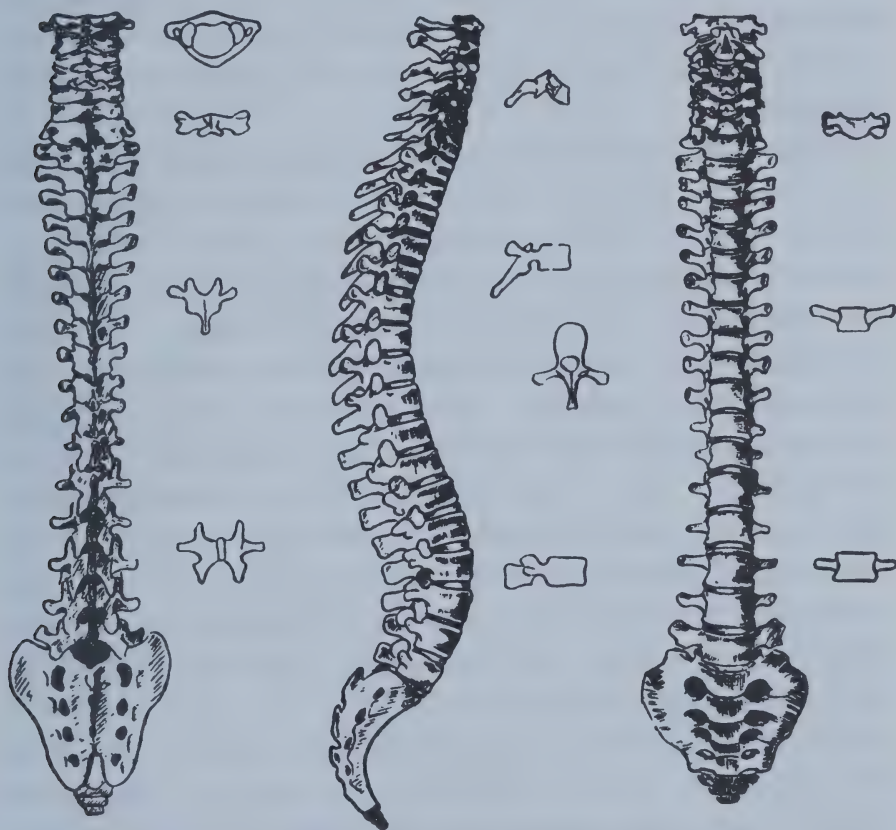
This is a preliminary elucidation, but we do not advise you to carry out your examinations so briefly as a matter of course.

The interpretation may be as follows: In the first case the vertebra is normal; in the second (stoppage of the pendulum) manipulation is indicated; in the third (negative gyration) you must resort once more to the method of samples before even touching the vertebra, in fact as we have said above, you must find out whether there is not a lesion, possibly in an early stage. In this case the question of osteopathic treatment does not arise. If, however, there is an infected or rheumatic injury, the harmful agent must be sought out in the same manner, whilst you consult and check up with your previous records.

When this investigation is complete the osteopath will decide the nature of the treatment, and will control it after his manipulation according to the same technique.

The second method consists in using the compensator and a blood spot together with a 'pictorial' sample as described below.

This is the mode of procedure: You place an anatomical chart of the vertebral column under the circle of the compensator with the blood spot in the usual place and adjust the current to the energetic field of the patient. You begin by using as sample the trans-



parent vertebra, that is the outline of a vertebra on transparent paper, which you place carefully over each vertebra on the chart in succession. When you get to the vertebra which has slipped or become displaced your pendulum will stop. You then move the sample about until you find the position the vertebra actually occupies as shown by the pendulum taking up a normal movement.

It is now necessary to bring into use samples of morbid lesions to see whether any of the vertebrae respond to them. This will enable you to find out, well in advance of the radiologist, whether you have to deal with severe lesion, fixation of toxins, or infected centres.

When you have done this you can compare the result with those of other examinations and at the same time obtain all the information you can by questioning your patient.

After the selected form of manipulation has been practised we strongly advise you to make a rapid check on the patient and on the anatomical chart. Find out whether the displaced vertebra is in its right position or whether you have overshot the mark. All this information is extremely useful for the osteopath, and it would be a mistake to neglect it. Another check should be made after several days, this time without the patient. You must find out if your manipulation has been successful or whether, through muscular contractions or some organic defect, the vertebra has retaken its former position. In that case it should be easy to give your patient the muscular tone he lacks by establishing an effective diet.

You can see how Radiesthesia is able to assist in this practice, which relies more than any other on touch in the literal sense of the word.

We cannot enter into details regarding the exact relation between osteopathy and our own technique. That practice, depending on the sense of touch, strangely resembles reception and emission by means of the pendulum which is in itself a prolongation of that sense. We must remember, too, that Radiesthesia and osteopathy can claim a common parentage in the person of Dr. Abrams of San Francisco.

We must emphasise that Touch is not merely one of our five senses, but is the first amongst them, for it marks the first stage in the development of life, and was the property of the earliest living beings in the animal world before Hearing and Sight developed.

We must remind you of one of the discoveries of Professor Leriche, that surgeon of genius. He showed that the tactile corpuscles of the hand are swarming in the paravertebral regions and that these corpuscles have the same embryonic origin as those of the vertebral ligaments.

At this point we could start to hammer out a new theory, a fresh justification for the intensification of this sense in certain individuals. But this is not our present object, and such considerations would take us too far along a path which deviates from our own. All those who practise osteopathy and have read the literature on the subject will know the remarkable correlation which exists between these phenomena, and can ponder on the possibilities of a striking relationship between all the manifestations of human responsiveness.

We hope that the technique we have just described will suffice to enable you to draw practical benefit from this application of Radiesthesia. Complicated details would only cramp your efforts. If you belong to the modern type of physio-therapist who cannot complete a massage without a vertebral manipulation you will find in these pages a method of making a fundamental examination of your patient and so of rendering him the best possible service.

CHAPTER VII

Choice of Remedies

WE have now reached the last stage of our course, namely the method of treatment.

There are three different techniques which we recommend in selecting remedies:

(1) Direct observation of the patient with the rod or pendulum and samples of drugs.

(2) As above, but using the compensator in addition.

(3) With the compensator, but using samples of organs as well as of drugs.

We will describe each method in turn.

(1) Direct Observation of the Patient

This is the usual method; it is somewhat primitive, but has the merit of being rapid.

The principle of this method is the same as that described in Chapter II. You will remember that when a patient is examined in this way the pendulum is held in the right (emitting) hand, whilst the left (exploratory) hand, holding the disease sample, is slid along the body of the patient to locate the morbid areas. When the left hand encounters such an area the pendulum will, if the sample is suitable, gyrate violently counter-clockwise, the amplitude of gyration corresponding with the virulence of the affection.

But when we are looking for a remedy the pendulum will behave in a different way.

Holding the disease sample as before in the left hand, we add to it the remedy sample. If the pendulum checks and then stops completely, the remedy will have the effect of completely cancelling the morbid process. If, however, we use the remedy sample only and lay aside the disease sample, the pendulum will, if the remedy is suitable, gyrate clockwise.

For a complete remedy consisting of several drugs, it is necessary after trying each drug separately to observe the effect when they are all massed together. If they harmonise, the pendulum will gyrate clockwise with a wide, steady movement. But if the massed drugs contain one or two which are mutually incompatible, they will cancel the effect and the pendulum will stop, signifying, not that the remedy would be injurious, but merely ineffective. If the pendulum gyrates counter-clockwise it means that the mixture, for some reason or other, will be injurious to the patient's health. In that case the discordant drugs must be eliminated and replaced by others which will restore harmony.

We can also carry out this procedure with the rod. We have ourselves used this method alone for many years, on account of the clear and decisive movements which the rod makes. In this case the drug is held in the palm of the left hand, which also holds one branch of the rod. The latter, which usually dips violently over morbid areas, lifts and appears to lose weight when the suitable drug has been found. If the rod remains inert instead of dipping the remedy will be good, but will not effect a complete cure. This immobility of the rod usually occurs when you are holding the combined sample, but a remedy of this kind serves in most

cases merely as a basis for the preliminary treatment of the morbid area—a preparation for the final and optimum remedy. If the rod dips with the same force as before in spite of the remedy we are holding, it shows that it would be ineffective and harmful, and so it must be rejected.

This is the quickest way of finding a remedy.

(2) *Using the Compensator*

You already know how this instrument is used, but the selection of remedies entails a new procedure.

We do not consider a wide choice of drugs, but limit our tests to those which, from a clinical point of view, are likely to be beneficial. We have to find the optimum remedy and also the exact time at which one or more drugs can be taken to the best advantage. This is where Radiesthesia is singularly effective, for it tells us exactly when a remedy has produced the maximum effect and when it must be abandoned.

We have shown you (on p. 149) how it is possible to discover by a careful examination the age of a disease. We must also determine the periods at which a remedy is to be given and the order in which the various affections of the patient should be treated.

Here is an example: We assume that the energetic field of our patient is 45 microamps and that he is suffering from an acute rheumatic attack, gives signs of digestive trouble, and shows hyperfunctioning of the thyroid gland causing palpitations and so on.

The drugs clinically indicated are: Bryonia 6; Rhus Tox 6; Thyroidea 6; Nux Vomica 6 or 30; Magnesia Mur 6 or 30.

We will introduce into the field of the compensator all the drugs in succession and find out their effect on

the field of the patient. We begin by trying Bryonia 6. The pendulum, which gyrates on the field already existing, continues to do so, and the current can be reduced without affecting its movement. This means that the energetic field of the patient will be increased and that the drug is beneficial. Next we take Thyroidea 6 without removing Bryonia 6; the pendulum at once reverses its movement, showing that the good effect of Bryonia has been destroyed. However, Thyroidea 6 is clearly demanded, and any good homoeopath would want to use it in order to reduce the excessive activity of the gland. From our point of view we conclude that the drug should not be given at once, so we continue by introducing Magnesia Mur 30. The pendulum does not move, showing that this drug also is premature. Next we take Nux Vomica 6. The pendulum at once gyrates violently, and now we can raise the current to 5 microamps with Bryonia and Nux Vomica together without in any way affecting the pendulum's movement. This, then, is the treatment indicated. Consulting our patient's record, we see entered therein acute rheumatism and digestive trouble, and they must be dealt with as quickly as possible.

After a week the patient returns for another test. Bryonia is still indicated, but Nux Vomica seems to have lost its effect, for when we introduce it into the field, the pendulum stops. So we remove it and put Magnesia Mur in its place. The positive response of our pendulum is encouraging, and we try introducing Thyroidea as well. But the pendulum again stops, showing that the time for Thyroidea has not yet come. We have merely replaced Nux Vomica 6 by Magnesia Mur 30.

After another fortnight the patient returns, and this time we introduce our Thyroidea 6, which causes such favourable pendular reactions that we can take the current to 3 microamps without difficulty, a figure which probably denotes the normal field of the patient. You see how the treatment can be adjusted with the passage of time, and how a gradual effect can be obtained without causing a shock to the patient's organism.

A word on the choice of homoeopathic potencies; it is chiefly in respect of high potencies, 200th, 1000th, and 5000th that the propitious moment must be found. The art of the good homoeopathist lies in the choice of the time and the periods at which the drugs are to be administered, for timing is all important, and is the first condition of success in homoeopathic treatment.

(3) *Using the Compensator together with Samples of Organs and Drugs*

This is a work of precision, demanding much time and care, but which will give an ample return in the shape of information and sure result.

We start by placing in the field of the compensator, the patient or his blood spot, samples of organs one by one, the remedy sample.

When we place in the circle the blood spot and the organ to be examined we create a field which no longer represents the energetic field of the patient, but that of the organ as affected by the disease. The effect of a remedy introduced into this field is to make it disappear. The pendulum, unlike its behaviour in our other methods, will stop and will not resume its movement until the current has been reduced. Suppose we have an intestine affected by an attack of dysentery

represented by 245 microamps, when we introduce *Arsenicum alb* 6 and *China* 6 the pendulum stops, but will resume its movement when the current is reduced to 155 microamps. This means that the two drugs will have sufficient effect on the patient's organism to improve his condition to the point represented by 155 microamps.

If, however, we introduce a remedy which has no effect on the organ in question, the pendulum will continue to gyrate on the field so formed, and nothing will happen. In the event of the drug being likely to aggravate the patient's condition, the pendulum will start gyrating in the opposite direction and the drug is completely ruled out.

Here is another interesting case. A patient has an acute attack of gout. We have found that in such cases *Colchicum* 6 and a dose of *Thuya M* are indicated; but *Thuya M* has an unfavourable effect on this woman's uterus. We must therefore find a way of giving a dose which will stop the attack, adding a drug which by reason of its appropriateness for the affected organ (uterus) will counteract this effect.

You see how useful this method can be, but we strongly advise you, before selecting a particular drug, to take the trouble to go through the second method, that is to say, to check all the drugs together in the energetic field of the patient.

All we have written above, refers to the choice of homoeopathic remedies only. The sample drugs may contain two or three granules only or a large quantity, but this does not affect our choice, for it depends on the quality and nature of the drug and not on its quantity.

The question is quite different when allopathic

remedies are concerned, for then we have to consider the third factor, that of quantity. Here the posology of the remedy is of the first importance.

It is for allopathic treatment that the last method is particularly suitable—the choice of a remedy with the help of organ and drug samples.

Our reason is that in the allopathic pharmacopoeia, which includes antibiotics, barbiturates, alkaloids, etc., there are certain drugs, indispensable for the treatment of an infectious or nervous disease, such as penicillin, sulphonamides, and soporifics, which produce at the same time as the effect foreseen and desired, a secondary effect which causes disturbance and slackening of certain functions, hepatic, renal, and others. To discover this effect and to correct it as far as possible, we must proceed to make a judicious choice with organ samples as controls; the more so that the negative effect of these drugs on certain organs and functions is strictly individual. Our inquiry will therefore enable us to discover idiosyncracies which often give the practitioner an unpleasant shock and puzzle him when he is trying to prescribe a remedy.

During the syntonisation of drugs with a patient you must establish a precise dosage. You will then learn—and this is extremely interesting—that in most cases the posology is wrong and that doses which are too large cease to act. Therefore when you want to arrive at the dosage of a salicylate, for example, you must put one tablet after another in front of the patient and the number of tablets will constitute the day's dose. You will find that very often the dosage will change, i.e., will increase or decrease, contrary to all expectation. Research on these lines and a com-

parison of results can be carried out with great advantage.

Nevertheless, we must insist on the fact that a radiesthetist should never undertake to lay down a course of allopathic treatment, unless he is a qualified doctor. Toxins in particular should never be controlled radiesthetically. Every alkaloid has such a violent emission that the sensitive organism of a radiesthetist is entirely upset, and he will in all good faith proclaim a certain soporific as excellent when it can only produce an effect more dramatic than beneficial.

Radiesthesia is particularly adapted to the syntonisation of homoeopathic remedies where quantity does not count. It can discover a lack of vitamins and the extent to which they are needed, and enables a suitable dietary regime to be arranged.

CONCLUSION

WE have now reached the final pages of this work; it is but a sketch, for there are points we have not touched on, but we think we can claim to have provided you with a certain amount of precise information which, if the subject interests you, will enable you to progress with more assurance.

It is as well that we should give you a little advice of a general nature so that you may maintain a worthy reputation as a radiesthetic practitioner.

The radiesthetist should never inform the patient, his family, and still less a third party of the existence of any serious disease he may discover. If the trouble is a bad one, he should direct the patient to a doctor of medicine, who alone is qualified to make these revelations. It is right that the existence of slight dysfunctions should be indicated and the attention of the patient drawn towards them, but at all costs the radiesthetist should, if he works alone, be bound by rigid professional secrecy and, if he works with a doctor, absolute discretion is just as necessary as it is for a nurse or other medical assistant.

The radiesthetist should eschew all practices akin to clairvoyance and hypnotism, etc. The analysis of a subject's energetic field should be undertaken in an entirely neutral and detached manner with the object of acquiring information in a strictly scientific way. In our method we are using, and we cannot repeat it too often, a physico-biological phenomenon of appreciation by the sense of touch. Touch, the first sense

to be acquired by a living being, has nothing in common with emotion or human magnetism as now understood.

We also recommend the radiesthetist to preserve a standard of complete professional honesty, so that when a problem exceeds his powers, which are necessarily limited, he should at once admit it, and regardless of all false pride pass the patient on to someone else more gifted than himself.

He should never attempt to reverse a diagnosis made by orthodox methods if it appears to be accurate. Use of the pendulum does not confer omniscience, though it does occasionally help towards an unexpected discovery and a better knowledge of the patient's state.

If you are anxious for the progress and good repute of Radiesthesia, remember that sensational publicity and improper use of radiesthetic methods will only delay the end in view.

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THE authoress of this book, Madame Maury, was trained as a nurse and is now the wife of the distinguished homoeopathic doctor, E. A. Maury. As a result of a spectacular cure effected on the advice of the famous French radiesthesist, L. Turenne, she and her husband became interested in the medical application of radiesthesia. Apart from the medical application, Mme Maury has made an intensive study of all the other aspects of radiesthesia and has devised a course of training by correspondence which has been successfully followed by a wide circle of students.

The first part of this book consists of twenty-one lessons, each followed by a number of practical exercises, and deals with the subject in all its aspects, except the medical, such as instruments used, the effect of amplifiers, samples and colours, the detection of water, minerals, telluric emissions (earth rays) and the more recondite subjects of detection on plans and teleradiesthesia. The second part is devoted entirely to the application of radiesthesia to diagnosis and treatment of disease mainly from the homoeopathic standpoint, and should be of particular interest to many people who possess the necessary sensitivity.



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